

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CHANGE.
Barometer 30.03

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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December 18th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 65, p.m. 69; Humidity...93, 86.

December 18th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 67, p.m., 67; Humidity...79, 77

No. 8973

十一月十一日

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1912.

四拜禮

號九十月二十年亥癸

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TELEGRAMS.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

A TURKISH DENIAL.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, December 18.

The Ottoman delegates repudiate the suggestion that they are endeavouring to gain time by a refusal to meet the Greeks at present. They explain that they were only officially aware of the previous day of the intentions of the Hellenic Government. They were bound, therefore, to ask the Government at Constantinople for the necessary instructions and authority. They affirm the desire of the Government to conclude peace as speedily as possible.

SERVIA'S DEMANDS.

Later.

Reuter learns that, despite adverse reports, the attitude of the Servians at the Conference is entirely moderate. While naturally desiring a seaport on the Adriatic, they have indicated their willingness to leave the matter in the hands of the Powers.

ALBANIA'S FUTURE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, December 18.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, December 18.

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

AUSTRO-SERVIAN UNEASINESS

London, December 18.

The recurrence of pessimism in regard to the Austro-Servian position is described in well informed circles in London as unwarranted, but despatches from Belgrade and Bucharest are somewhat alarming.

The Government organ at Belgrade complains of provocative Austrian military movements, and says that aeroplanes have been thrown on Belgrade, that monitors are cruising in the Danube have come close to the frontier, even colliding with a pier at Belgrade, and that Servians visiting the frontier towns on business have been arrested.

The fact that Austrian ships in the Danube between Belgrade and Turnseverin have been ordered to proceed towards Grah, and that the Roumanian ships have been ordered to concentrate in the Harbour of Masin, is believed in Bucharest to be due to the Austro-Servian dispute.

RUSSIA ALERT.

A message from St. Petersburg says that M. Sukhomlinoff and M. Sazonoff (Ministers for War and Foreign Affairs respectively) have had daily audiences with the Tsar, who yesterday received the Chief of the General Staff.

TO REMOVE MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

The new Servian Minister to Vienna, M. Jovanovic, is expected to begin negotiations to remove present misunderstandings between the two countries.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

CONCESSION ANNOYS WELSHMEN.

London, December 18.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. McKenna announced, during the debate on the Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill, a concession on Clause 8, giving the Church £15,000 annually more than was originally proposed.

This evoked an indignant outburst from the Welshmen, nine of whom resolved to abstain from voting.

SPECIAL CABLES.

THE D.C.L.I.

LEAVING FOR HONGKONG.

[Our Own Correspondent]
London, December 18.
The 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry will leave Durban on Monday for Hongkong, to replace the 1st King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).

UNIONIST POLICY.

THE PARTY DIVIDED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, December 18.

The "Times" states that the Unionist opinion in the House of Commons on the subject of the policy enunciated by Mr. Bonar Law at Ashton-under-Lyme, is not united. A somewhat similar divergence of opinion exists among the party in the country. A desire for a renewal of the referendum pledge being still expressed by Lancashire and the Irish Unionists.

FOOD TAXES DISLIKED.

From sixty to seventy per cent. of the Unionists, including the immediate supporters of Mr. Walter Long, are, says the "Times," now averse to food taxes, which are disliked in Scotland and the North of England. A small section, supported by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, favours the present Tariff proposals, and this section has got the party machine—hence its influence. Both are united in one respect, that they are unwilling to do anything to prejudice Mr. Bonar Law's leadership. It is likely, therefore, that matters will tend to compose themselves.

LORD CURZON'S ADVICE.

Lord Curzon, speaking at York, said he would like to see the contentious parts of the Unionist programme put temporarily in the background. He added: "We should, by better employed discussing the danger of the present system, than discussing whether we should pay a tax on barley, corn, and oats in years to come."

FOR GALLANTRY IN THE YANGTZE GORGES.

It is announced in the "London Gazette" that the King has been pleased to approve of the Albert Medal of the Second Class being conferred upon Mr. Arthur Henson, of Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., in recognition of his gallantry in saving life in the Yangtze Gorges on November 13, 1911. On the day in question a number of houseboats containing foreign refugees from Szechuan were proceeding down the Yangtze River, and in one of the gorges encountered a strong wind blowing against the current, with the result that several boats were caught in a dangerous whirlpool. With one exception the boats were brought out of the whirlpool by the strenuous efforts of those on board, but the remaining boat, which contained several women and children, was left drifting in the whirlpool in a perilous position, her rudder having been broken off. At great personal risk Mr. Henson, who was on shore some considerable distance away, swam out with a rope tied round him, and succeeded in attaching this to the boat, which by this means was safely pulled to land. Mr. Henson is well-known up and down the China coast, and his many friends in Hongkong and elsewhere will bear with pleasure of the distinction which has been conferred on him.

TELEGRAMS.

MALAY DREADNOUGHT.

DESIRES OF DONORS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, December 18.

The Colonial Office publishes the text of a despatch from the Governor of the Straits Settlement relative to the Dreadnought to be given to the Imperial Government by the Federated Malay States. It says there is the strongest feeling on the part of the unofficial members of the Council, and also on the part of the Sultan of Perak, that the gift should be supplementary to the naval programme.

NEW POST OFFICE.

Explanatory Statement as to Increase in Cost.

The following explanatory statement, by the Director of Public Works, regarding the increase of cost of the new Post Office was laid before the Legislative Council the afternoon by Command of His Excellency the Governor.

1. The proposal to construct a new building to accommodate the Post Office, Treasury, &c., was first dealt with by a Committee appointed in September 1894, who recommended inter alia that competitive designs should be invited for such a building (vide Sessional Paper 31/1895).

2. After prolonged correspondence and discussions, chiefly concerning the site on which the building should be erected (vide Sessional Papers 2/1898 and 16/1902 and Legislative Council Minutes 28/2/98), it was finally decided in 1902 to purchase the recently-reclaimed area belonging to Sir Robert Jardine, on the west side of Pedder Street, at an outlay of \$508,280 (vide Sessional Paper 16/1902). This decision was confirmed by resolution of the Legislative Council on the 10th April 1902. The sanction of the Secretary of State to inviting competitive designs, as suggested by the Committee above mentioned, was obtained and the Conditions of Competition were published in December 1902, one of such conditions being that the total cost of the building, exclusive of Architects' commission, was not to exceed \$500,000. The Architects' commission of this sum would have amounted to about \$25,000, thus making the total cost \$525,000. The building was specified to be 3 stories in height, with a basement underneath for storage purposes, &c.

3. The design submitted by Messrs. Denison, Ram & Gibbs was selected on the 13th July 1903, the firm being officially notified on the 17th July. In the report which accompanied their design, the following statement was made with regard to the cost:—"With regard to the question of cost it is believed that the buildings can be built as shown on plans for the sum named in the conditions, viz., \$500,000; but the extent to which stone could be used, and steel construction and the better classes of wood made use of, would have to depend in great measure upon the local conditions of building prices at the time when tenders are invited. According to present information the estimate is made up as follows:—

Estimated cost of foundation including drainage,	\$122,000
Estimated cost of Superstructure and fittings,	353,000
Estimated cost of Lighting, Heating and Ventilation,	21,000
Contingencies,	4,000
Total,	\$500,000

TELEGRAMS.

MR. WHITELAW REID.

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, December 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith paid a warm tribute to the late Mr. Whitelaw Reid, not only as an Ambassador but as a kinsman. The Government, he said, proposed to suggest to the United States that a British battleship should convey the late Mr. Reid's remains to his native land.

Mr. Balfour cordially supported the Premier's remarks.

THE WAR.

GREEKS' LATEST MOVE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, December 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that after bombardment by the Greeks for a whole day, the Turkish guns at Fort Bizani were silenced.

The artillery magazine exploded, and the capture of the fort is expected immediately. It will open the road to Janina.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

LATEST ESCAPADES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, December 18.

Suffragettes attacked many pillar boxes in London suburbs on Tuesday night.

A male suffragist charged with setting fire to a railway carriage refused, as "a suffragist rebel," to comply with the summons, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

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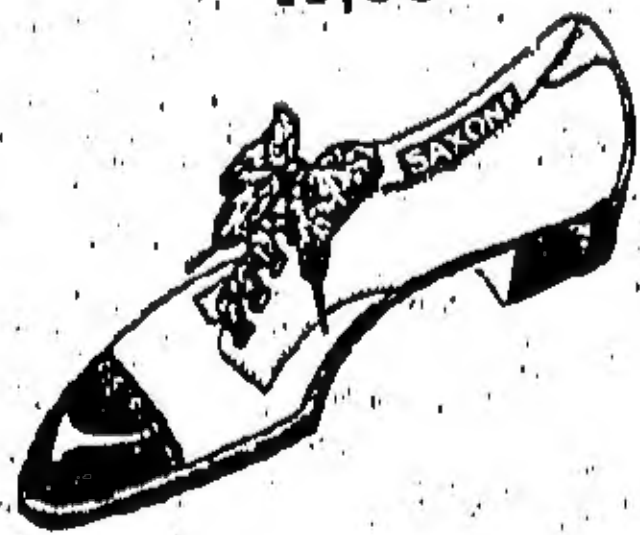
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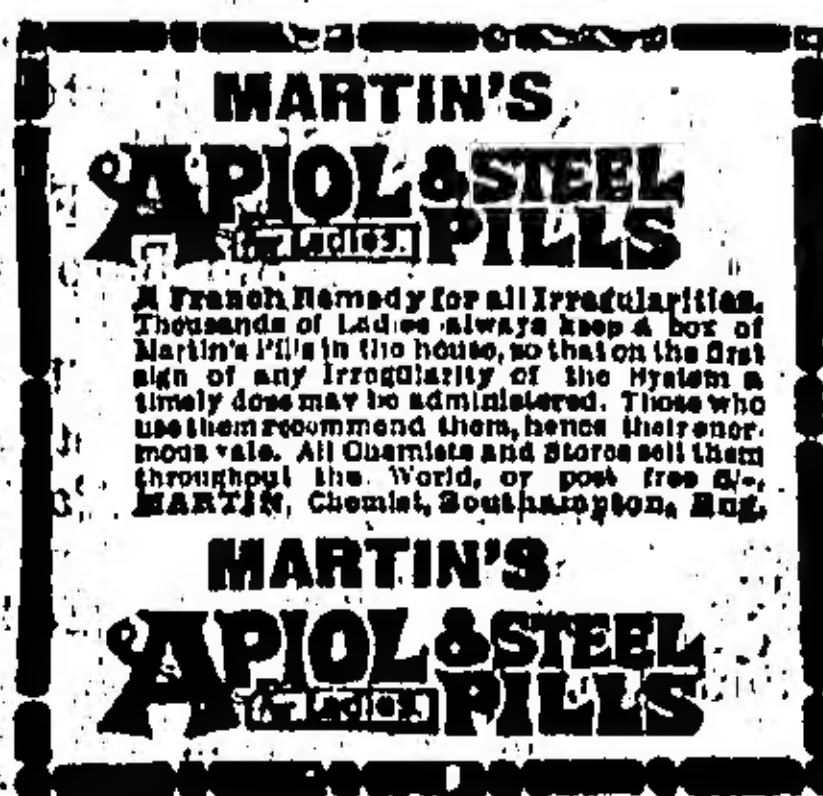
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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

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**J. H. JAGGART,
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Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [55]

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trains and steamers. Luggage are
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guests.**

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [132]

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**UP-TO-DATE NECKWEAR.
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FASHIONABLE EVENING WEAR.
LATEST STYLE HOSIERY.
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BEST QUALITY ONLY.**

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the new Kryptok invisible bifocal Lens.**

**The old style of cement bifocals with their
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been supplanted by a new lens with two foot,
the upper portion of the glass for distance and
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**You who wear two pairs of glasses may
now use one pair instead. No one can tell
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**Call and inspect this line. We grind
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WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
YORK BLDGS. CHATER RD.
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BIG AS A MAN**

**would be an object whose vicinity
you would leave, without stand-
ing on the order of your going!**

**And yet, insects of that size, which we could see
before they made their meals off us, would be infinite-
ly less dangerous than the little pests with which we
are familiar.**

**Science has given strict orders to "Kill every creep-
ing, flying thing which asks you for board." Each
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actively engaged in the boycott
probably believe that they have
a grievance in the matter in
question. In what does it con-
sist? we ask. The Tramway Com-
pany or any other Company find-
ing it inconvenient to "handle"
Chinese subsidiary coinage—
which, as all Chinese know, is
subject to considerable fluctua-
tion—announce the fact. In do-
ing so, they are merely doing
what the governing officials in
every province of China are do-
ing every day, when they refuse
to accept Hongkong or any other
coins that are not that of their
particular province. If an Eng-
lishman travels to France, Ger-
many or Italy the coins of his
hometown have to be exchanged
for those of the country in
which he is travelling. Why
therefore may not Hongkong
currency on y circulate in Hong-
kong, if it were deemed necessary
to adopt such a course. To raise
opposition in such a matter is
childish in the extreme.**

**We understand that with a
view to bringing a more settled
state of affairs into being, the
Registrar General has had inter-
views with some leading Chinese
business men. We do not know
what took place, but we hope that
the ultimate result will be that
the Chinese will see that if they
intend to adopt the cowardly
means of boycotting for their
imaginary grievances they will be
met by an opposition, regrettable
perhaps, to put into operation,
but which will certainly be made
efficient.**

Daily Press.

The Mongolian Dispute.

**By applying to Mongolia the
principle of colonial self-govern-
ment which Great Britain has
applied with such success to her
great dominions beyond the
seas, China can easily grant all
the political autonomy which
Russia desires the Hutuktu or
Lama of Ku-lun to enjoy.
And on this further basis, many
of the other Russian demands can
be considered and perhaps
adjusted. Russia, however, ac-
cording to the latest information
to hand, will agree to nothing
more than Chinese suzerainty in
Outer Mongolia. Russia's terms
are first, autonomy for Outer Mon-
golia, basing the demand on "the
precedent established by Great
Britain in restoring order in Tibet
and securing the reinstatement of
the Dalai Lama, after he had been
banished by China"; secondly,
that China shall give an under-
taking to forbid further Chinese
colonisation in Outer Mongolia,
and that she will send no armed
troops across the border.**

South China Morning Post.

A Political Farce?

**There is, however, another side
to the ostensible reason for this
remarkable incident, a side which
is even more remarkable. A keen
foreign student of Japanese af-
fairs states that, as he reads the
riddle, the nation is being literally
fooled by a piece of clever
stage acting. The apparent dis-
agreement between the military
group and Saionji is, he avers,
simply an ingenious dodge de-
signed to tide over a diffi-
cult situation. The fact is
that Saionji, in spite of his
acceptance of what was tant-
amount to a national mandate for
retrenchment and reform, soon
realized that in the present state
of the national finances no
genuine reduction of taxation
could possibly be effected.**

**Recognition of the "im-
passe," we are told, finally induced
the Feiyu-kai leaders to arrange
with the Bureaucrats for the joint
performance of the little comedy
already described, which leaves
guileless spectators under the
impression that a Government
earnestly desirous of promoting
the wellbeing of the people has
sacrificed itself upon the altar of
principle, as a victim to the
insatiable militarists. We do not
endorse the story, but at least it
is interesting.**

**Fillot Haddock, Kippers, Biscuits,
own Smoked Fish, Fried Fish, and
Chipped Potatoes.**

ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

COMMERCIAL.

Japan's National Debt.

Japan's national debt at the end of November is returned at 2,538,749,800 yen, of which 1,096,181,420 yen represent internal loans and 1,432,568,380 yen foreign loans. Compared with the figures at the end of October, it shows a decrease of 12,300 yen, owing to the redemption of 50,850 yen loan against 38,550 yen of newly floated loan.

The Sugar Mills of Formosa.

Nowhere in the world, states the American consul at Tamsui, will be found sugar mills more perfect in modern machinery than those of Formosa. The industry dates back to the days of the Mayflower. From the Dutch conquest in 1624, through the various vicissitudes of suzerainty, the sugar industry prospered or languished at the caprice of governmental policy. The Dutch did more to encourage sugar growing than any of the other invaders. The period of modern development was one of the direct sequences of the acquisition of the island by Japan. There are now 23 modern sugar factories on the island, and the production last year was 301,376 tons, of which 248,618 were exported to Japan.

The Cotton Congress in Egypt.

The cotton spinners' final conference was held at the Egyptian University on November 8. Sir Charles Meade presided over the meeting, which lasted until a late hour. A. B. Boy delivered a lecture on cotton cultivation and mixture on plantations. Afterwards a most interesting debate took place on the policy to be pursued in regard to growers' requirements. The spinners disapproved of the creation of new varieties of cotton, and demanded a continuance of the production of existing varieties except Afifi and the concentration of attention on obtaining regularity of quality and length of staple. They recommended that ginning should be longer after picking as the staple matures insufficiently under the present system, and strongly condemned the custom of dumping during ginning. Answering the growers' appeal for higher prices, the delegates contended that prices already were too high, and recommended that since present value appears to be an insufficient recompense, the grower should be encouraged to devise scientific or other means to increase the yield per feddan.

Petroleum in Borneo.

We call attention to the report of the meeting of the British Borneo and Burma Petroleum Co., in which it will be seen that the Nederlandse Koloniale Petroleum Maatschappij has acquired the right to prospect for oil in this country. It is generally known that this company, as far as the East is concerned, is the great rival to the Shell Company which operates in Dutch Borneo, and there is no doubt now a real effort will be made to locate the oil which has been hitherto so elusive in this State. That oil is present in B. N. Borneo is certain. One has only to travel in the Klias Peninsula—that is the strip of land running from Nosong Point to Mempakul—to be convinced of this. In many places are small oil springs, where the oil is sufficiently pure to be ignited. Mud volcanoes exist in several places, and there is no doubt that "Bukit Tumbuh," the hill near Lambidan that so suddenly sprang in one night several years ago is the result of the enormous pressure exerted by petroleum gas. Several attempts have already been made to locate the oil pocket, so far without success. The geologists, who made a survey of the whole of the Klias Peninsula a few years ago, were of the opinion that oil would be found in large quantities but at a considerable depth. There is no doubt that the "British North Borneo Herald" that the Nederlandse Koloniale Petroleum Maatschappij is prepared to spend a large sum of money to find this oil, and it seems practically certain that British North Borneo before very long, will rank one of the oil producing countries of the world.

Singapore Exchange.

December 10, 1912.

On London—Bank 4 m/s 2/4.7-18

Demand — 2/4.5-32

Private 6 m/s 2/4.7-8

3 m/s 2/4.9-16

On Germany—Bank 1/1 238.1-2

Private 3 m/s 242.1-2

On France—Bank 1/1 291

Private 3 m/s 299

On India—Bank T.T. 174.1-8

Private 30 d/s 175.5-8

On Hongkong—Bank 1/1 10.3-8

Private 33 d/s 11.3-8

On Shanghai—Bank 1/1 80.3-8

Private 33 d/s 81.3-8

On Java—Bank T.T. 140.1-2

Private 30 d/s 142.1-2

On Japan—Bank 1/1 113.4-4

Sovereigns—buying rate \$8.54

India Council Bills last issue ... 1/1.1-16

India Council T.T. last issue ... 1/4.3-32

Discount 3ms. 4.3-4

Bank of England discount rates ... 5 p.c.

Bar silver in London 29.11-10

Singapore Produce.

December 10, 1912.

Gambier ... \$7.80

do (Culm No. 1) unpicked 13.70

Cupra Sundried ... 11.00

do Mixed ... 10.90

Pepper, Black ... 19.75

do White 5 percent ... 33.00

Sago Flour Suriwak ... 4.00

do Brunei No. 1 ... none

Pearl Sago ... 5.50

Coffee Bali ... 34.00

Coffee Palembang 10 per cent basis ... 33.00

Papoon, small flake ... 7.70

do mod. pearl ... 7.15

Pin ... 113.75

Opium, China ... 3,200

do Straits ... 1,100

Rice, Rangoon White ... 220

do, Siam No. 1 ... 320

do No. 2 ... 290

Petroleum.

Devon's Imp. Brilliant Oil (2 tins) ... 3.42

Sylvan Arrow Oil (2 tins) ... 3.11

Fish Brand (2 tins in case at 3.15

Oil (2 tins) ... 3.15

Lamp Glass (2 tins in case at 3.15

(superfine) (2 tins) ... 3.05

Lamp Glass (2 tins in case at 3.05

Dragon Brand (2 tins) ... 2.95

Bulk Oil per drum of 4 ... 2.55

galls ... 2.55

Horse Oil (2 tins) at 2.75

Turpene per tin 4 gallons at 2.00

Notices

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given THAT the interest and liability of FRANCIS COLLINS BARLOW, having ceased as from the 1st July, 1912, and GEORGE EDWARD MORRELL having died on the 19th December, 1912, a business of the firm of GOLDING, BARLOW & MORRELL is now vested in the undersigned, who will continue the practice under the same name until further notice.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the joint Power of Attorney, dated the 4th day of July 1912, given by the undersigned to CHARLES ANDREW SUTHERTON, RUSSELL and JOHN RAGLAND POWER GRANT is hereby cancelled and revoked.

PHILIP W. GOLDING.
Dated the 17th day of Dec. 1912. [998]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.

2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SPECIAL CARS.

Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

H. D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Uppington, 3rd Nov. 1912.

Entertainments

THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT.

"AN IDEAL HUSBAND"

A PLAY IN 4 ACTS

BY OSCAR WILDE.

to be produced by

Local Amateurs

on December 19th and 21st

at 9.00 p.m.

Under the distinguished

Patronage of

His Excellency the Governor

in aid of the following Charities:—

The Diocesan Girls' School

The Eyre Refuge

The Blind Home (Blindenheim)

The St. Lewis Orphanage

Bookings open at Messrs. Montre & Co. from December 14th to holders of advance tickets, obtainable from ladies and members of the committees of the various Charities, and Messrs. Montre & Co., and to the public from December 7th.

THEATRE ROYAL

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE ORIENTAL THEATRICAL CO. OF MANILA, P.I.

PRESENTS

FERRIS HARTMAN,

And His Talented Co. including

Miss MUGGINS DAVIES and

WALTER DE LEON.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27th.

The latest Comedy success

"A TRIP ABOARD"

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28th.

Walter De Leon's Great Success

"THE GIRL AND THE BOY"

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th.

For the first time in Hongkong.

The Great Success

"DREAM CITY"

Contains at 9.15 p.m. Chap.

PRICES:—D Circle \$3.50, O Stalls \$1.50, S Stalls \$1.00, U Stalls \$2.00.

Gallery \$1.00.

Late Ca to the Pak.

Booking at MOUTRIE & CO.

Hongkong, 18th Dec. 1912. [988]

BIJOU.

9.15 ALL NEW 9.15

PROGRAMME

THE LATEST PICTURES

WITH

THE POPULAR ARTISTES

Miss DOLLY SWIFT

A D

Miss GLADYS SPENCER

in Vaudeville

Special Attraction

on FRIDAY 27th inst.

and during Xmas Week "Tales of the Original Sin"

The Flower-Street Follies

The Flower-Street Follies

All New Songs, Gags and Local Spasms.

N.B.—High-Art Stage Fantasy.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE PIONEER PLACE OF ENTERTAINMENT OF HONGKONG.

2 Performances:

7.15 Pictures only.

9.15 Full Programmes.

Matinees:

Wednesdays & Holidays 5 p.m.

Saturdays 4 p.m.

Sundays 6 p.m.

Magnificent Films.

TO-NIGHT

Duet of the Charming

American Sourette:

HOWARD SISTERS

Popular Prices.

Notice

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

EIGHT Famine Districts with an area of 80,000 square miles.

TWO and a half million people facing starvation.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO-DAY.

IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.

Treasurer, H. C. GULIAND, Esq.

Manager, International Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Hongkong, 24th January 1912 [170]

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Office: 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve: \$100,000,000 (\$100,000,000)

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEOFFREY HOGG, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912. [19]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 17,500,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung-Hsien, Bonin, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hankow, Honolulu, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun Port (Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [18]

Notices

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

This adjourned discussion of Mr. J. S. Chapman's paper, will take place on Friday 10th, Dec. at 9 p.m.

J. REID, Esq., Chairman.

Gen. Man. Taikeo Dock.

G. A. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of December, 1912, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of land, known as Lot 10, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of the Land, by the King, for one year for the term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot 10, situated in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of the Land, by the King, for one year for the term of 75 years.

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HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.
Adair, Mr. and Mackenzie, A. Mrs. MacLennan, D. G.
Ardern, J. S. MacIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Neil.
Ascoli, V. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. C.
Barberini, E. T. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. C.
Baring, M. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. C.
Bate, E. R. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. C.
Beale, E. L. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. C.
Beaumont, G. A. Marshall, W. L.
Bellics, Mrs. E. Marriott, Dr. O. R.
Bena, G. A. Matheson, Mrs. R. T. and child.
Beaumont, R. C. child.
Binns, S. C. McMillan, Mrs. William.
Blanch, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Melcher, J.
Brooks, W. S. Mehta, K. B.
Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. W. & Mrs. McKenny, Dr.
Carlisle, The C. W. & Mrs. McKenny, Dr.
Cassidy, O. Mickie, D. M.
Buschner, O. Mitchellmore, Mr. and Mrs. E. V.
Cattlin, Harry Mr. and Mrs. E. V.
Chaplin, Mrs. E. V.
and maid Monkman, Capt. E.
Christie, P. N. Mulder, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. F.
Claxton, A. A. Mrs. J. D. F.
Cokely, T. J. Mullin, Mrs. J. O.
Cowan, Mrs. W. O.
Crocker, Miss. Marke, R. E.
Crozler, Mrs. L. Northcombe, Capt. & Mr. F. D.
Curry, G. P. Nye, P. H.
Davis, C. H. Orr, R. C.
Davison, Mr. and Mrs. D. B.
Deane, A. F. Pickard, Capt. T. B.
Deane, Mr. and Pomeroy, Miss S. P.
D'Oettingen, V. Ray, E. H.
Douglas, Mrs. R. Reay, Miss F. Reich, Chas.
Drew, W. C. Robbins, F. L.
Farle, Jos. H. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. G. H.
Ehrenfels, Mr. Mrs. G. H.
and Mrs. H. C. Ryder, C. F.
E. Wright, Miss Schmoke, W. K.
Fearnley, Mr. & Sibley, J. C.
Mrs. A. E. Solomon, H. H.
Fielding, H. M. Speth, Capt.
Finlayson, Mrs. Sutherland, P. D.
Fisher, H. G. Spittles, Mr. & Mrs. James.
Forrest, R. L. Mrs. James.
Foster, Mrs. G. Square, Miss. Stelwagon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
Forsyth, Capt. and Mrs. Stelwagon, Miss H.
Fowler, E. A. S. Stephens, W. A.
French, Mrs. A. Stowell, Mrs. E. W.
Fuller, Denman Stelwagon, Master.
George, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. G. H.
Gordon, A. G. Mrs. G. H.
Goulbourn, V. Trowbridge, Gould, Mr. and Capt. Vermelj, G.
Mrs. J. Viehl, Miss Vollbrecht, E. Vollbrecht, Mrs. E.
Grishaw, R. J. Watkins, H. Hall, Capt. T. P. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. B.
Harbord, W. R. Mrs. B.
Harrison, A. Welch, T. C.
Harrison, Lt. Welch, Miss C. J. J.
Herdman, A. E. Welsh, Mrs. J. Hope, E. M.
Innes, Capt. R. Whamond, D. Judah, Mrs. A. M.
N. E. White, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. H.
Klose, Dr. White, D. Komor, S. Winkler, Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Wood, G. G.
Lloyd, G. T. Wright, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Young, J. F. Zellensky, A. L.
Astor House.
Arnold, J. B. King, Miss M. Baudet, R. O.
Beal, J. P. Lapicque, P. A. Bennett, F. M. Leon, B.
Bonhler Lugebil, V.
Byan, M. Marcell, H. Birot, L. McKinnay, C.
Brown, J. W. Miller, H. H. Camara, Miss. Moosa, O. O. Carr, J. B. Morton, Mrs. S. S. Chapman, John. Museo, F.
S. Newman, J. C. Norton, A. W. Ortega, J. Fatten, S.
Chen, H. V. Newman, J. C. Cherry, B. Norton, A. W. Chlynovsky, B. Ortega, J. Chopard, F. A. Fatten, S.
Cima, A. Pearson, J. Dorey, S. H. Prati, W. E. Evans, Geo. Scott, J. A. Feinstein, B. Tzagareschilli, O. Fernandez, J. C. Vergiole, Wheatley, M. F. E. Williams, F. E. James, M. Williamson, C. Jeanin, H. E. Woodward.

BOXING.

Seaman Stevens and Jack Cordell.
Seaman Stevens of H. M. S. Minotaur, who comes along with a splendid record in the ring, was to have continued his training at the V. R. C., on Tuesday, but owing to him not being quite up to the mark, nothing in the way of training was thought advisable. The new-comer looks likely, is stiff set, and gives one the impression that he can deliver punishment. If one could have seen him having a brush-up with Jack Forbes, who, by the way, is looking very fit, it would have given the onlooker an idea of his general usefulness in the ring.
According to Stevens' record he has had 150 contests and has only been defeated ten times, whilst on two occasions he has made a draw. There are many people who are out after him and he should be kept busy during his stay in Hongkong.
Talking to a representative of the "Telegraph" on Tuesday Stevens spoke of his willingness to meet all comers, and on being spoken to of Cordell showed great interest in the hero of last Saturday. Jack Cordell had said that if he could scale the weight of Stevens or Stevens could come up to his weight, he would like to meet him. Stevens on being told of this said he would like to meet Cordell if he would scale 11st. 6 lbs.
Mr. Hall has arranged for Stevens to meet Scott before he meets anyone else in the Colony, so any thoughts of a match between Cordell and Stevens must be put off until after the arranged meeting in January. Articles between Scott and Stevens have been signed, and therefore his battle with Scott must be the first. Stevens has not only had the honour of appearing before the patrons of the National Sporting Club, but further was invited to fight there again. Unfortunately the Seaman was called away to the Cape and he could not take advantage of the opportunity. At the National Sporting Club he was defeated on points by Yeoman of Bethnal Green, and had the misfortune to be cautioned twice for trivial indiscretions. The London Sporting Press held to the opinion that Stevens had defeated Yeoman, but Mr. Corrie gave his decision the other way, and that cannot be appealed against.
SERIOUS CHARGES.
European who was Refused Bail.
A European named Carl Boor Rickart, was arrested by Sergeant Torrett in the Hongkong Hotel on Tuesday, and brought before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, yesterday, and charged with, on December 17th, sending divers letters to Olio Hales demanding money by menace, secondly, with living wholly or partly on the proceeds of prostitution between 19th August and 17th September, and thirdly, with unlawfully assaulting Olio Hales on December 17th.
Defendant pleaded not guilty on all three charges.
Sergeant Torrett said he was prepared to go on with the case, but the defendant at first said that he wanted to engage an attorney and now said that he did not.
His Worship reiterated that he could not take the case then. Defendant then asked for bail to be allowed.
His Worship said that bail would be refused, and the case would come up for hearing next Tuesday.
Grand Hotel.
Andrews, W. E. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. Arnold, C. P. Mills, L. Baum, R. M. M. & Mrs. Benson, W. Myall, A. T. Blunk, A. T. Nelink, G. Borchers, Tr. Oleffer Brown, E. Parker, E. Brucker, O. Paul, S. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Cordell, J. Elson Redovsky, Mr. Forkerk, T. Rice, B. T. Fliok, A. Roberts, T. H. Fisher, C. Rudes, A. L. Gregory, W. P. Schueler, Mr. & Mrs. Griffin, D. P. Sharp, H. T. Grill, Miss O. Haas, K. Tapernoux, Mrs. Haas, O. G. Hemmings, C. Hicks, Miss Holland, G. Huppke, O. Koon, W. Loohard, W. Lorrie, F. Mrs. Rice, B. T. Roberts, T. H. Rudes, A. L. Schueler, Mr. & Mrs. Sharp, H. T. Tapernoux, Mrs. Haas, O. G. Hemmings, C. Hicks, Miss Holland, G. Huppke, O. Koon, W. Loohard, W. Lorrie, F.

MALARIA IN BURMA.

Influence of Flies and Mosquitoes.
In connection with the recent report issued by the Burma Malaria Committee, it was stated therein that Major O. P. Lalor, I.M.S. special Malarial Officer, had devoted most of his attention to Kyaukpaya which is usually looked upon as a sort of Botany Bay. Here are two reasons for this choice. The first is that Kyaukpaya has had the distinction of being one of the very worst places for malaria in all Burma and is, therefore, the most suitable place for malaria investigation. The second is that, notwithstanding its notorious unhealthiness, it would not be easy to abandon it and choose another headquarters for the district because Kyaukpaya is a solitary harbour between Rangoon and Akyab, which is safe at all seasons of the year.
Major Lalor's report, just issued, states that it is interesting to find that of eleven species of mosquitoes, so far discovered in Kyaukpaya, only one, the *Nysorhynchus Fuliginosus* was found to be a fever-carrier. Unfortunately, however, this species is far more abundant and outnumbers others during the rainy season by six to one; and, moreover, has been proved to breed all through the year, which others do not do. Major Lalor made a discovery which may be very far-reaching in its importance.
A Terrible Fever Carrier.
It is, at any rate, very gratifying in so far that it shows that the mosquito, and especially the *Fuliginosus*, does not have everything its own way. In the matter of vampire like propensities, there is, it appears, a parasitic fly which interests the Anopheles, so far as has yet been discovered of three species, but devotes its special attention to the *Fuliginosus*. So far Major Lalor seems to have the monopoly of the investigation, and he has provisionally called this ally of man the *Ceratopogon Ferox* which name, no doubt, the Director-General of the Malaria Institute will adopt.
Another interesting point which Major Lalor notes is that, even for some considerable time after the building of the bund, Kyaukpaya had the reputation of being quite a healthy station. The beginning of fever dates from 1882 when the oil wells of Ramri began to be systematically worked. Five hundred coolies were imported from Madras, Orissa and Chittagong for this purpose and for building the road from Kyaukpaya, who infested mosquitoes, and the spread and maintenance of the infection have been carried on ever since by the alternate agency of the "Fuliginosus" and man.
Remedies Suggested.
The problem of alleviating the malaria epidemic of Kyaukpaya is not an easy one, and the chief measures adopted by Colonel Gorgan in the Inthamein zone of the Panama Canal applicable to Kyaukpaya are drainage and bush and grass cutting. Drainage there practically means the abolition of the paddy cultivation of the people. Major Lalor suggests they should grow custard apples, oranges and other fruits which however, would require time to produce. But yet there would be a strong opposition by cultivators. A belt can be created round the habited portion of Kyaukpaya, and since mosquitoes cannot fly far without cover, this might create some relief. It would not eradicate malaria and quinine prophylaxis is at best only a makeshift aid to more thorough measures. It is only by means of these that malaria can be effectively reduced.
B. I.'s Contribution to Tropical Medicine Fund.
The British India Steam Navigation Company have contributed £500 to the London School of Tropical Medicine Fund.

COMMERCIAL.

London Rubber Market.
The East Asiatic Company's Daily Report for Dec. 10 says:—The market in London yesterday developed activity and prices advanced. The feature is the demand for forward deliveries.
The closing prices were:—
Hard fine Para spot 4/8
Hard fine Para forward... 4/7 1/2
First latex crepe, delivery next three months 4/6 1/2
Board of Trade Returns.
The Foreign Trade Returns for October show import and export values in excess of any previously recorded for a month. The imports were £71,028,531, an increase of £10,321,672, or 17 per cent., on October, 1911; British exports amounted to £43,333,982, an increase of £4,787,679, or 10 1/2 per cent., and re-exports to £10,044,724, an increase of £1,371,617, or 15.8 per cent. In the British exports articles wholly or mainly manufactured show an increase of £3,526,241, the expansion in iron and steel accounting for £1,022,072, and that in ships for £867,310; cotton yarns and fabrics show a decrease of £168,721, owing to lower prices ruling. Proceeding to examine particularly our trade with the Far East, we may note regarding exports that the shipments of cotton yarn to China and the Straits Settlements, show a considerable decrease in value compared with the corresponding month of 1911, though the supplies of this article going to the Dutch East Indies were larger. For the ten months an all-round decline is recorded here. As regards our cotton piece-goods trade in October, the considerable shrinkage of £340,000 is recorded in the case of China, though compared with 1910 an advance is shown. Decreases are also exhibited in sales to the Philippines and Siam. On the other hand, exports to Japan and the Straits Settlements show a substantial enhancement, and there was a slight increase also in the value of such goods consigned to the Dutch East Indies. The figures for the longer period show, unfortunately, an all-round decline with the one exception of the Straits. Our linen trade with the Philippine Islands has also fallen off. On the other hand, trade in woollen and worsted tissues with China and Japan is just now very brisk, and the figures show a remarkable advance on those of the previous October. The largely increased demand from China which is reflected in the ten months figures is doubtless a significant witness to the increasing favour which Western styles of dress find with the Chinese under their Republic. Our silk trade with the same two countries seems to have been very quiet indeed. More soap continues to be sent to China. Exports of sulphate of ammonia to the Far East last month were practically the same as in the previous year. Regarding the various metal figures, we may note that shrinkages are recorded for Japan in ship, bridge and boiler plates, black sheets, tubes and fittings, steel bars and angles, and pig-iron, whereas the same country took much bigger consignments of textile machinery, galvanised sheets, and tinned plates and sheets. China is buying rather more of mixed or yellow metal, and also textile machinery, and her purchases of tinned plates and sheets in October were exceptionally large. Increased shipments of machinery are still being made to the Straits Settlements. With regard to our imports from the Far East, receipts of China tea fell off in value as much as £44,000 in the past month, but there were larger arrivals of silk from that country. Only a comparatively small quantity of sugar was imported from Java. The rubber figures again reflect the rapid growth of Malaya's output. There was a large increase in the receipts of Philippine Islands hemp. Less of Straits tin came to hand, but higher prices made the value about stationary. The feature of the gold bullion figures is the increased flow of gold to Dutch India. More silver arrived from China than was exported thither.

Notices

The Egyptian Favourite
among those who have sufficient knowledge of the essentials of a perfect Egyptian Cigarette is one or other of the brands known as
Bouton Rouge and Felucca
Egyptian Cigarettes
Until you have smoked them you really have not realised the perfection to which the manufacture of Egyptian Cigarettes can be brought. Their makers, Messrs. Napiero Freres, have now arranged for their supply by all high-class tobacconists at the most reasonable prices.
Sole Agents: The Egyptian Tobacco Co., Ltd., Hong Kong.
A luxury to the Man of Taste.

TURCO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.
JUST ARRIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF AMERICAN MILK CHOCOLATES. ALSO TURKISH CIGARETTES, IN BOXES OF 100, 50 AND 20.

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185-195 Des Vaux Road, and 94-95 Connaught Road Central.
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HIGH CLASS TAILORS, HATTERS AND MERCERS.
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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN GOODS, DRAPERY
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WATCHES, CLOCKS, RATTAN WARES, GLASS WARES,
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A Refreshment Room on the Premises for the Convenience of Customers.
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Latest Style of Paris set Diamond Jewellery also
ENGLISH HALL MARKED.
Always in Stock
GOLD JEWELLERY, SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS
Suitable for XMAS PRESENT.
Prices moderate to suit all pockets.

Consignee	Consignee
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.	FROM EUROPE.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.	THE H. A. L. Steamship
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.	"SAMBA."
THE Steamship "KLEIST,"	Captain F. Buch, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.
having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.	Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.	All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.	No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th of Dec., at 8.30 a.m.	No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
All claims must reach us before the 27th of Dec., 1912, or they will not be recognized.	This steamer brings on Cargo:— ex. S.S. "August" from Stockholm. "Sonsok" from Stettin. "Earl" from Abus. "Trolleborg" from Abus. "Norge" from Göteborg. "Taasinge" from Copenhagen. "Kong Ring" from Christiania.
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD MELOERS & CO., General Agents.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.
Hongkong, 18th Dec., 1912. 1912	Hongkong, 18th Dec., 1912. 1912

Consign

NIPPON YUSEN KAI
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM EUROPE, COAST AND STRAITS.
THE Company's Steamship
"MISHIMA MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.
Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.
All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
This steamer brings on Cargo:—
ex. S.S. "August" from Stockholm.
"Sonsok" from Stettin.
"Earl" from Abus.
"Trolleborg" from Abus.
"Norge" from Göteborg.
"Taasinge" from Copenhagen.
"Kong Ring" from Christiania.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE
THE Steamship
"PEMBROKE SHIRE,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 23rd Dec., at 6 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 23rd inst., at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th Dec., 1912. 1912

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "LOVAT"
FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st Dec., will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 14th Jan., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th Dec., 1912. 1912

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
THE Steamship
"CHIYO MARU."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.
The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 19th Nov., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be held on 23rd inst.
All claims must be filed on or before 30th inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.
S. MORIMOTO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 18th Dec., 1912. 1912

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES
via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and Polish Ports, also Trieste,
Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and
Tahiti, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings, from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
S.S. ARHENA 2nd Dec.	For Marseilles Havre & Hamburg: S.S. SEGOVIA 23rd Dec.
" ALTMARK 3rd Jan.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. ALESIA 24th Dec.
" SILESIA 14th Jan.	For Rotterdam, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. BRASILIA 11th Jan.
" SUEVIA 27th Jan.	For Havre & Hamburg: S.S. SAMBLA 16th Jan.
" O. J. D. AUBERS 11th Feb.	For Rotterdam, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. FURST LUDOW. 21st Jan.
" SPEZIA 26th Feb.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. ARHENA 5th Jan.
" SENEGAMBIA 10th March	For Havre & Hamburg: S.S. ARHENA 5th Jan.
" SITHONIA 23rd March	For Marseilles, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. GOLDENFELS 7th Feb.

For Further Particulars apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Agents.BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

FASTWARD.

The S.S. "UPADA" 5257 tons gross, Capt. Logan will be despatched for YOKOYAMA & KOBÉ on the 21st December, at daylight to taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "OKARA" 5291 tons gross, Capt. R. B. Hart, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 12th January 1913 at noon, and will be followed by the S.S. "UPADA" 5257 tons gross, Capt. Logan sailing hence on or about the 20th January 1913 at noon, taking cargo at current rates.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

LOG BOOK.

Turkish Battleships—question of
Purchase.

Negotiations are actively proceeding in London for the taking over by the British Government of the contracts placed by the Turkish Government for two battleships, one at Elswick, on the Tyne, and the other at Barrow. The keel has not yet been laid at Elswick, but the preparation of material which has been made would ensure early delivery. The battleship is designed to be of 26,000 tons carrying the 13.5-inch guns. If the contract is taken over eight 15-inch guns would probably be substituted. At Barrow the Turkish Government's order is further advanced. The keel was laid last December, and it is hoped that the battleship will be ready for commission within two years. The ship will have a displacement of 23,000 tons.

Pearl Diving—For Small Men.

The Federal Pearl Commission was told recently by Captain T. H. Owen, a master mariner, of Broome, that if it was desired to restrict the industry exclusively to Australians, a special race of diminutives would have to be bred for the purpose. This conclusion was the result of 10 years' experience at breaking-in divers, and observing the effect of deep-sea diving in a strong tide on men of different statures at varying depths. The witness produced details to establish that the physical bulk of the big man militates against his success as a diver. This he found especially noticeable in work against the influence of strong tides. The white man was too heavily handicapped to work in the industry satisfactorily. Branching to another aspect he remarked that his experiments in the cultivation of pearl-shell oysters had not been a success. The cultivation was not impossible, but the habits and nature of pearl oysters were not sufficiently known at present. He paid white men 27 a month, with 10 per cent. commission on the value of pearls. The greater part of the waters that he worked were outside the Commonwealth jurisdiction.

dicted, so that they could be
exploited under a foreign flag.Claims of the Poulson System of
Wireless.

Sir Alexander King, Secretary to the Post Office, resumed his evidence on November 11th before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is inquiring into the Government's agreement with the Marconi Company for the erection of a chain of imperial wireless stations. He said he did not think the fluctuations on the money market were caused by the agreement with the Marconi Company. Discussing the terms of payment, witness said that £40,000 per station had been paid to the company. If at the end of eight months a station was not in working order they would have to repay the £40,000. On the 13th the achievements of the Poulson system of wireless telegraphy, which has reportedly been referred to in the course of the inquiry, were described to the Committee. Mr. Beech Thompson, the president of the company that works the system of the United States, said that while at Honolulu carrying out some tests they had read messages from the steamer Manchuria 2,800 miles from Honolulu and also from White Star vessels on the North Atlantic, which must have been at least 8,000 miles away. The witness said that his company had a capital of 25,000,000 dollars, but he refused to produce a balance-sheet. Should the British Government think of giving his company a contract he would make a frank disclosure of its position.

Contracts for Liners.

The recent orders for five new steamers placed with Belfast shipbuilders by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company predict that the Pacific, like the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, are getting ready in view of Panama Canal possibilities. The German steamship lines engaged in the South American trade are also adding materially to their fleets. On October 1, the Hamburg-American Line had no fewer than nineteen large steamers under construction. These included three 50,000-ton

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London and Antwerp	Denbighshire	J. M. & Co.	28 December
London via Usual Ports of Call	Himalaya	P. & O. Co.	21 December
London and Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Sicilia	P. & O. Co.	25 Dec., about
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Alesia	H. A. L.	24 December
do do do	Sambra	H. A. L.	11 January
Bremen and Hamburg, &c.	Brasilila	H. A. L.	5 January
do do do	Fuerst Buelow	H. A. L.	23 January
Marseilles and Hamburg, &c.	Segovia	H. A. L.	23 December
Mexico, Peruvian and Chili via Japan	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	1 February
Chape Ports via Mauritius	Daneric	Bank Line	Begin, January
Copenhagen and Baltic Ports	Canton	A. N. & Co.	15 January
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	Persia	S. W. & Co.	31 Dec., about
Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, Southampton	Luetzow	M. & Co.	25 December

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Boston and New York	Egremont Castle	D. & Co.	21 Dec., about
New York via Suez Canal	Schuykill	Bank Line	30 December
New York via Ports and Suez Canal	Swazi	S. T. & Co.	9 Jan., about
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Chiyo Maru	T. K. K.	21 December
do do do do	Nile	P. M. Co.	31 December
do do do do	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	7 January
Victoria, Vancouver, &c.	Oakley	Bank Line	End of December
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Japan, &c.	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	26 December
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Panama Maru	O. S. K.	4 January
Victoria, B.C., and Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Awa Maru	N. Y. K.	31 December
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	11 January
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	8 March

Australia.

Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	4 January
Australian Ports via Manila	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	20 December
do do do	Prinz Waldemar	M. & Co.	23 December
do do do	St. Albans	G. L. & Co.	4 January

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjitarrem	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjimahi	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. & Co.	20 December
do do do	Thongwa	D. S. & Co.	27 December
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta	Colombo Maru	N. Y. K.	23 December
Kadut and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle of January
Bombay via Singapore and Colombo	Wakasa Maru	N. Y. K.	23 December
Japan	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Tjimuok	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	E. F. Ferdinand	S. W. & Co.	30 Dec., about
Kobe and Moji	Vorwaerts	S. W. & Co.	30 Dec., about
Kobe and Yokohama	Arratoon Apear	D. S. & Co.	30 December
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Coblentz	M. & Co.	7 Jan., about
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	25 December
do do do	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	20 December
do do do	Haiyang	D. L. & Co.	24 December
do do do	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	27 December
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijia Maru	O. S. K.	22 December
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. & Co.	21 December
Manila, Mangarita, Hoile and Cebu	Zafro	S. T. & Co.	27 December
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Dilwara	D. S. & Co.	24 December
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hakata Maru	N. Y. K.	23 December
Shanghai do do	Carmarthenshire	J. M. & Co.	14 Jan., about
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	26 Dec., about
do do do	Tjilatap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjikini	P. M. Co.	Quick despatch
do do do	Delta	P. & O. Co.	21 Dec., about
do do do	Koorber	S. W. & Co.	5 January
do do do	Liangchow	B. & S.	21 December
do do do	Waisang	J. M. & Co.	21 December
do do do	Loksang	J. M. & Co.	21 December
do do do	Koonshing	J. M. & Co.	24 December

vessels of the Emperor class A 19,000-tonner is being built at the Vulcan yard for the Panama service, and two 18,000-ton steamers—one at Teklenburg and one at the Weser yard—for the La Plata service. Other vessels of lesser importance bring the total tonnage building for the Hamburg-American Company on October 1 to 270,000 gross registered tons. The Norddeutscher Lloyd has given orders this year for eleven steamers, totalling nearly 110,000 tons, and other orders are contemplated. At the beginning of this year this company had twelve vessels building, totalling 95,000 tons. Other lines that are adding considerably to their fleets are the Hamburg-South American Line with four steamers of 50,000 tons total, besides what it had building at the beginning of the year; the German-Australia Company has under construction five steamers of 8,000 tons each, five of 9,500 tons each, and five of 12,000 tons each. Practically all the orders have been given to German yards.

Death on the S.S. Novara.
Mr. W. A. Hacking, a first class passenger of advanced age, whose destination was Yokohama, died of asthma on board the new P. and O. Novara four days before reaching Port Said. The body was buried at sea.

To Sail
Hongkong—New York.AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ
CANAL.HONGKONG-NEW YORK
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)British S.S. "SWAZI"
on or about 9th January, 1913.For freight & further information, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd Dec. 1912. 1527

Regular Steamship Service

With liberty to call at the
Malabar Coast.FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
S.S. "EGREMONT" on or about
21st Dec.For Freight and further information, apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th Dec. 1912. 1527

To Sail
R.M.S. "DUNOTTAR CASTLE."

The above steamer of 5,687 tons register and classed 100 A.1. at Lloyd's, having superior first class passenger accommodation, fitted with wireless telegraphy, electric fans in all state-rooms and carrying first class passengers only, is due at Hongkong on the 18th instant, and will leave for Yokohama direct the following day. She will return here on THURSDAY, January 2nd and sail for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Suez (for Cairo), Port Said, Messina and Marseilles on MONDAY, January 6th 1913.

A number of vacant first class berths are available at moderate rates, and special accommodation can also be booked if required. For further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong 12th Nov. 1912. 1844

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL
LINE.FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ
CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship
"SCHUYLKILL"will be despatched from this port on
30th December.For Freight and further particulars, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th Dec. 1912. 1527

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessel
Swatow,	Haitan.
Australia,	Kumano-maru.
Calcutta,	Yatshing.
Macao,	Sui Tai.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessels
Shanghai,	Himalaya.
Singapore,	Delta.
Singapore,	Dilwara.
Singapore,	Armonia.
Manila,	Tacoma-maru.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. Mongolia, with the American mail, left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, the Japan ports and Manila on the 30th November.

The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru, left San Francisco for Hongkong via usual ports on the 7th inst. and is due here on the 31st inst.

The mails ex P.M. s.s. Nile, have been transferred to the s.s. Awa Maru, and not to the P. & O. s.s. Himalaya as previously advised.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. Empress of India, arrived Nagasaki at 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday the 17th inst., and left again at 2 p.m. same day for Shanghai where she was due to arrive at 7 p.m. on Wednesday the 18th inst.

The C. P. R. s.s. Montangle, arrived Shanghai at 9.30 p.m. on Monday the 16th inst., and left again at noon next day for Moji where she was due to arrive at 6 a.m. on Thursday the 19th inst.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. Delta, left Singapore for this port on the 14th inst., at 6 p.m., and is due here on the 20th inst., about 6 a.m.

FRENCH MAIL.

The s.s. Ernest Simons will not leave Shanghai before the 25th inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 28th inst.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinz Ludwig, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 27th ult., left Colombo on the 15th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 26th inst., p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. and A. str. St. Albans, from Sydney, left Port Darwin on the 2nd inst. for Timor, Manila and Hongkong.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. Shimosa sailed from New York on the 24th inst., for Far East, via the Straits.

The str. Kansas, passed the Suez Canal on the 3rd December, and is due here on or about 3rd January.

The T. K. K. s.s. Kiyo Maru, arrived at Honolulu from Manzanillo on the 13th inst. and is due in Hongkong on the 13th January.

The str. Dilwara, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 15th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst., p.m.

The "Ben" Line s.s. Benlawers, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 12th for this port.

The I. M. G. s.s. Coblentz, left Sydney on the 14th inst. at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about 6th January.

The H. A. L. s.s. Armenia left Singapore on the 14th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst., a.m.

The I. C. S. N. Co's s.s. Chunsang, from Java, is due at Hongkong on the 22nd inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co's s.s. Kumang, leaves for Japan on the 20th inst.

The Indra Line s.s. Indramayo, from New York, is due at Hongkong on the 23rd inst. She passed Canal on the 25th ult.

The O. S. K. s.s. Tacoma Maru, from Tacoma, left Manila for this port on the 18th inst., a.m., and is expected to be here on the 20th inst., between 10 a.m. and noon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,143, McGarity, 16th Dec.—Wuhu 10th Dec., Rice—B. & S.
Chipshing, Br. s.s., 1,199, Mooney, 13th Dec.—Canton 12th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,250, W. W. Greene, 16th Dec.—San Francisco 15th Nov. Mail and Gen.—T. K. K.
Clara Jobson, Ger. s.s., 1,103, A. P. Underup, 13th Dec.—Canton 13th Dec., Gen.—J. & Co.
Daijin Maru Jap. s.s. 899 Fuchigami, 18th Dec.—Tamsui Gen.—O. S. K.

Dagny, Nor. s.s., 832, P. Selvesen, 18th Dec.—Canton 17th Dec., Coal—A. T. & Co.
Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 15th Dec.—Swatow 14th Dec., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Haimun, Br. s.s., 641, J. W. Evans, 13th Dec.—Swatow 12th Dec., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,182, Roach, 18th Dec.—Fochow, Amoy and Swatow Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 739, G. Bonhier, 12th Dec.—Haiphong via Pakhoi 10th Dec., Gen.—A. R. Marty.
Hoihow, Br. s.s., 987, McCulloch, 10th Dec.—Amoy 7th Dec., Ballast—B. & S.

Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 13th Dec.—Java 3rd Dec., Sugar—J. M. & Co.
Hsin Chang, Chi. s.s., 1,358, F. Hambleir, 18th Dec.—Canton 17th Dec., Gen.—C. M. S. N. & Co.
Johanne, Ger. s.s., 951 Ipland, 17th Dec.—Calcutta and Rangoon 4th Dec., Gen.—J. & Co.

Kauchow, Br. s.s., 1,217, Monkman, 14th Dec.—Swatow 13th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
Kobya, Br. s.s., 1,168, Ballast, 12th Dec.—Manila 5th Dec., Gen.—R. Bosa.
Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, Cole, 13th Dec.—Canton 12th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Kumano Maru, Jap. s.s., 5,076, Winkler, 17th Dec.—Yokohama 7th Dec., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,320, Wawn, 5th Dec.—Saigon 22nd Nov., Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.
Liberia, Ger. s.s., Schroeder, 14th Dec.—Shanghai 11th Dec., Gen.—H. A. L.

Loksang, Br. s.s., 948, Fowler, 18th Dec.—Canton 17th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Lyeemoun, Ger. s.s., 1,254, O. Saily, 12th Dec.—Saigon 6th Dec., Gen.—H. A. L.
Nameang, Br. s.s., 2,591, H. B. Gilroy, 14th Dec.—Japan, Coal and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,646, A. C. A. Corneak, 15th Dec.—Sandakan 19th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Suisang, Br. s.s., 1,760, Payne, 16th Dec.—Java 5th Dec., Sugar—J. M. & Co.
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 859, Langdschwager, 15th Dec.—Haiphong and Hoihow 14th Dec., Rice—T. & Co.

Vladimir, Rus. s.s., 3,197, Kamichamsky, 17th Dec.—Odessa and Singapore 9th Dec., Gen.—Lukmanoff.
Yatshing, Br. s.s., 1,424, Anderson, 11th Dec.—Moji 4th Dec., Coal—J. M. & Co.
Yuensang, Br. s.s., 1,159, Rolff, 17th Dec.—Manila 14th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yushun, Chi. s.s., 1,975, E. R. Pratt, 18th Dec.—Canton 17th Dec., Gen.—C. M. & Co.

Cooked Ham 1/40, per lb.
Corned Beef 1/2, per lb.
ALEXANDRA CANNING CO.

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, M. B.
"E. of India" ... Satur. Jan. 11 "E. of Ireland" Fri. Feb. 7
"E. of Japan" ... "E. of Ireland" ... Mar. 7
"Monteagle" ... March 6 "E. of Ireland" ... April 4

All steamers leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.
To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the inland sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier.)

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
For Steamship On
SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA YATSHING*... Friday, 20th Dec., Noon.
MANILA YUENSANG*... Saturday, 21st Dec., 2 P.M.
SANDAKAN MAUSANG*... Saturday, 21st Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI LOKSANG*... Saturday, 21st Dec., at daylight.
SHANGHAI WAISHING*... Sunday, 22nd Dec., at daylight.
SHANGHAI HANGSANG*... Sunday, 22nd Dec., at daylight.
SHANGHAI KINGSING*... Sunday, 22nd Dec., at daylight.
SHANGHAI KOONSHING*... Tuesday, 24th Dec., at daylight.
SHANGHAI WINGSANG*... Wednesday, 25th Dec., at daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA NAMSANG*... Tuesday, 24th Dec., 2 P.M.
MANILA LOONGSANG*... Saturday, 28th Dec., 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).
The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Kookang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Laisang" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Moji and Kobe and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Tientsin & Newchwang.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers [8]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY
"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
For Steamships. DATE OF DEPARTURE.
LONDON & ANTWERP DENBIGHSHIRE.....24th Dec.
LONDON & ROTTERDAM MONMOUTHSHIRE.....18th Jan.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA CARMARTHENSHIRE.....14th Jan.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA PEMBROKESHIRE.....4th Feb.
LONDON & ANTWERP PEMBROKESHIRE.....4th Feb.

* Does not carry passengers.
These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
AGENTS. [94]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG
THURSDAY, 10th DECEMBER.
10.00 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."
FRIDAY, 20th DECEMBER.
8.00 a.m. "FATSHAN." 8.00 a.m. "KINSHAN."
10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 9 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. & 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. & 5 P.M.
EXCURSION TO MACAO
SUNDAY, 22nd DECEMBER.
The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN," will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. and return from Macao at 5 P.M.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF.
This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

FARES AS USUAL.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.
CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM," 589 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are fitted throughout with electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking-Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR),
Opposite City Hall, [95]

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination.	Steamers and Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
EUROPE &.....	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer, T. 16,000	WEDNESDAY, 1st Jan., at daylight.
ICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, & YAMAGUCHI.	SAWA MARU, Capt. Shimidzu, T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 31st Dec., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BAIRATH.	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 9,300 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sette, T. 7,000	FRIDAY, 20th Dec.: at Noon. WEDNESDAY, 16th Jan., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU Capt. E. A. Moses, T. 16,000	THURSDAY, 19th Dec., at daylight.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang and Rangoon	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Kawashima, T. 6,000	SATURDAY, 28th Dec., at daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. Totsuwa, T. 12,000 HAKATA MARU Capt. H. Nomura, T. 12,500	MONDAY, 23rd Dec., at daylight.

Cargo only.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1913.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer.	Tons displacement.	Leaving H.K.
Mishima Maru	16,000	29th January.
Kaga Maru	12,500	12th February.
Atsuta Maru	16,000	26th February.
Hitsachi Maru	13,000	12th March.
Miyasaki Maru	16,000	26th March.
Kitsano Maru	12,500	9th April.
Iyo Maru	12,500	23rd April.
Hirano Maru	16,000	7th May.
Tango Maru	13,500	21st May.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamer.	Tons displacement.	Leaving H.K.
Inaba Maru	12,500	11th February.
Shidzuoka Maru	12,500	25th February.
Tamba Maru	12,500	11th March.
Awa Maru	12,500	25th March.
Sado Maru	12,500	4th April.
Yokohama Maru	12,500	22nd April.
Inaba Maru	12,500	6th May.
Shidzuoka Maru	12,500	20th May.

(Subject to change without notice.)

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	19th Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	21st " M'night.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO.	"HANGCHOW"	23rd " 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	24th " 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	25th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	"KUEICHOW"	27th " 4 P.M.

This steamer has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fan in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"
MAJILLA LINE—Twin "crew Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft; Electric Fans fitted.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SOBER STEAMERS (Anhui, Chusan, Looan, Chinkun)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the incovenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45; Return \$75.

NEW SERVICE.

SHANGHAI TO ANTUNG

Sailing on alternate Wednesdays.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telere No. 34

Hongkong, 19th December, 1912.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Shipping

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO	4000	F. E. Gioe.	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	FRIDAY, 27th Dec., 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	TUESDAY, 7th Jan., 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 7th December, 1912.

[14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikapi	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Dec.
Tjikapi	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
Tjikapi	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
Tjikapi	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
Tjikapi	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjikapi	JAVA	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikapi	JAVA	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikapi	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikapi	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BOYCOTT ORDINANCE IN FORCE TO-DAY.

NO DIVISION OF MEMBERS NECESSARY.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber.

There were present, H. E. the Governor, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.

The Hon. the Officer Commanding the Troops, (Colonel Charles William Robert St. John).

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. M. Thomson.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. I. Messer.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. W. Clitham, O.M.G.

The Hon. Registrar General, Mr. E. R. Hallifax.

The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. F. J. Badesley.

The Hon. Sir Kai Ho Kai, Kt., M.B., O.M.G.

The Hon. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne.

The Hon. Mr. O. H. Ross.

The Hon. Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Clerk to the Council.

Finance. His Excellency the Governor made the following financial recommendations which were referred to the finance committee on the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Colonial Treasurer:—

A sum of \$2,100 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, Resumption of Inland Lot No. 805 in connection with site for Quarters of Subordinate Officers.

A sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous Works.

A sum of \$548 in aid of the vote Registrar General's Department, Personal Emoluments, Compensation in respect of Quarters to the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax while acting as Registrar General from October, 1911, to November 1912.

A sum of \$2,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Communications, Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in City.

A sum of \$5,000 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, C.—Imports and Exports Office, Other Charges, Secret Service.

A sum of \$11,051 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Buildings, Law Courts.

A sum of \$28,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Water Works, Maintenance of City and Hill District.

A sum of \$107,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Loss on Subsidiary Coins.

Dealing with the minute relating to the loss on subsidiary coin, His Excellency said:—With reference to this minute I would remind you that in his speech on the estimates for 1912 Sir F. Lugard said that the Secretary of State and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury considered the demonetisation of Hongkong subsidiary coin as an inadvisable measure. It was accordingly suspended during part of last year and during the current year. On my arrival I found an accumulation of over eight hundred thousand dollars (face value) of Hongkong subsidiary coin in the Treasury on which we were losing interest at the rate of about sixty-five dollars a day. I asked the Secretary of State whether he wished this accumulation to be put again into circulation. He replied by asking me my advice on the point.

There were only three courses open to me (a) to keep it and continue to lose interest, (b) to put it back into circulation by sale of the coins, (c) to sell it as bullion. I advise the latter course because to adopt the first would have entailed heavier expense in the end, to adopt the second would have further depreciated our subsidiary coins which are already, as you know, at a heavy discount and would have still left the coins out against us to involve us in loss of discount if they should find their

way back to the Treasury and perhaps in the ultimate cost of redemption as well, and because in adopting the third course we shall be continuing our efforts to bring our subsidiary coins back to par.

This I must say I consider to be the bounden duty of this Government, for it is not fair that the public should be forced, as they are, to accept subsidiary coins in payment of debts up to two dollars and that those coins should be allowed to remain at a discount.

The Secretary of State approved my recommendation and the accumulation has been shipped to England for sale.

I am afraid that this subsidiary coin question will continue to involve us in much expense for some time to come, but I trust the Council will agree that on the whole the course I have advised is the soundest one. It is certainly the fairest to the community.

Street Noises. An interesting proposed enactment was read this afternoon in the shape of a Bill entitled:—An Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845. The measure includes the substitution following in place of paragraphs deleted from the Summary Offences Ordinance 1845:—

(1.) No person shall, between sunset and the hour of six in the following morning, make or cause or permit to be made or caused any noise whatsoever calculated to disturb or interfere with the public tranquillity or calculated to disturb or annoy any person.

(2.) Any person who shall contravene any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon summary conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

(3.) This section shall apply only to such districts as the Governor-in-Council may direct by notification in the Gazette. In the Objects and Reasons of the bill the Attorney General states:—The object of this bill is to enable the provisions of section 13 of the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845, which deal with the prevention of unseemly noises at night but which are restricted in their operation to the Town of Victoria, to be extended to other areas which are now centres of population and in which it is desirable that some such similar law should be in operation.

In moving the first reading of the Bill, the Attorney General stated that one of the earliest Ordinances in this Colony was an Ordinance of 1845 which amongst other things tried to prevent undue noises in certain populous spots in the Colony, but this Ordinance was confined to the city of Victoria. The place had grown since that time, and numerous complaints had been received by the Government that the Ordinance was not capable of being put into force elsewhere. It was now proposed that the Ordinance should be extended over the whole Colony but that it should only be put into operation in such areas as might from time be considered necessary. He understood that at present the only area in which it was proposed to put it into force was in the town district of Kowloon.

The Bill was read a first time.

The Boycott Ordinance. The bill, entitled:—An Ordinance to prevent the undue and improper hampering of lawful business and commercial undertakings the text of which was published in the "Hongkong Telegraph" for Saturday was read a first time and subsequently passed through all its readings.

The objects and reasons stated: The object of this bill is to enable control to be established

over illegal or improper attempts to cripple local businesses which are being conducted in a lawful manner. The bill creates offences punishable with some severity when committed by persons who by act, word or graphically endeavour to or actually carry out these boycotting projects. It also enables the levy to be made of a special tax payable by persons occupying areas where this class of machination is conceived and operated.

The Attorney General moved that the standing rules be suspended in order to allow of the Bill being read a second time and be put through its concluding stages.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Attorney General, in moving the second reading of the Bill, stated that the principle of the Ordinance was to enable some sort of the control to be exercised over attempts to interfere with ordinary business transactions or to cripple or hurt industries in a way which was obviously improper and illegal. The Bill created certain offences and in addition provided that it should be possible to impose a tax by means of a levy in certain areas which were called in the Bill "proclaimed boycotting areas." These areas were places where these unlawful projects were hatched and from which these proposals and actual interferences with trade and business emanated. It would be observed that in the Bill there were two or three—two at any rate—safeguards, and the principle of these was that it was possible to exempt from the operation of this special levy any property which for any good reason ought not to be included in the levy; and the second exemption would be contained in a clause which he proposed to move in committee stage, namely that it should not be necessary that this Bill should be always in operation, but that it should be possible for His Excellency to suspend the operation either of the whole or part of the Bill for such time as His Excellency might consider fit. That was to say, that although the Bill, in the absence of any proclamation to that effect, would ordinarily be part of the ordinary law of the Colony, yet if His Excellency thought fit to issue a proclamation suspending the operation of the Bill, the whole or part of the Ordinance would be accordingly suspended and be out of operation.

Proceeding, the Attorney General said:—The legislation may perhaps seem a little bit unusual, but as a matter of fact it is not so. That is to say, that it has had ample precedents not only in England but also elsewhere. One of the commonest forms of putting a stop to matters over which there is no very regular control is by levying a special tax on places where that improper conduct comes from and also by making persons, even though they may not themselves be actually guilty, pay for the persons who actually are. In fact that is one of the oldest principles of English law. With regard to the offences which are created, I think no reasonably minded person can possibly take any objection to the creation of such offences. They are really in themselves, under certain circumstances, already offences, but by this Ordinance, these offences are more clearly defined and brought out of possible confusion into which, in any attempt to proceed against, one would find one's self to fall.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the second reading. Dealing in committee with the bill on the second reading, Hon. Sir Kai Ho Kai asked what steps the government proposed to take with regard to making enquiries before levying the rate. He wished to know what steps should be taken by the Governor or the Governor-in-Council before deciding on any area as a boycott area. Supposing a riot took place in one district which had nothing to do with it whatsoever, it would be extremely unjust to levy the rate, or that they should be mulcted in the extra rate. He thought an explanation of that would do a great deal to allay the apprehensions of the Chinese community.

Hon. Mr. Thomson took it that the Governor would make every

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enquiry before issuing the proclamation. In the case mentioned by the Hon. member of a riot taking place in one district by people belonging to another, it would be absurd to apply the proclamation where the riot took place.

Hon. Sir Kai Ho Kai:—Will arrangements be made to allow the residents in the district to give information or to appear before the Government, to assist the Government to arrive at the correct conclusion?

Hon. Mr. Thomson:—If you turn to sub-section 7 you will find that they are even to receive rewards for giving information.

Hon. Sir Kai Ho Kai:—I know that; will there be certain arrangements whereby the government shall summon the leading residents in that particular district and question them so that they have a chance of presenting their case before the proclamation is issued?

His Excellency said he had not the slightest doubt that the Governor-in-Council would take every reasonable measure to satisfy himself. In many cases the actions of the people living in the district would be sufficient evidence of whether they were supporting a boycott or whether they were not. Supposing there was a boycott of a shop, as happened in Ireland. In a good many cases it would not be a difficult matter to find out who formerly patronised the shop and who had ceased to patronise it. If it happened that it was necessary to take action, no advantage would be taken to act unjustly or without proper enquiry.

A subsequent alteration was made by the insertion of a further clause and the bill passed out of committee.

Prior to that, however, the question was raised as to when the bill was to come into force.

H. E. the Governor remarked it would come into force on the date of enactment. It was passed to-day and would come into force to-day.

Throughout the passage of the bill there was no division of the members taken.

Wireless Telegraphy.

His Excellency said:—At the commencement of the present year a Committee, consisting of two Government and two Naval members, was appointed to enquire into the question of the erection of a wireless telegraph station in Hongkong. It had previously been ascertained that a high power station was not suitable for commercial work, as it could receive messages only from high power stations.

The Committee reported that for commercial purposes a medium power station, having a day range of 850 miles, was the most suitable; and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce concurred in this recommendation. This range was suggested because it would give communication with Shanghai, Formosa, the Philippine Islands, and probably with French Indo-China by day, and with Japan and Singapore by night.

In February the Secretary of State for the Colonies suggested the erection of a 1½ kilowatt station with a range of about 300 miles. The estimated cost of

such a station was some \$2,000 as compared with some \$16,000 for the station recommended by the Committee.

On the 27th August, I personally discussed the question with five members of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. I suggested that, in view of existing cable facilities, a low power station, giving reasonable facilities for communication between ship and shore, was sufficient for commercial purposes.

Notes of the discussion were forwarded to the Secretary of State, who had previously been informed of the recommendation of the Committee and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Harcourt has now suggested that the power of the station should be five kilowatts, which is the power of the stations already erected at Colombo and Suva. He states that he is suggesting to the Governor of the Straits Settlements that the station to be erected at Singapore should be of similar power. He adds that the British North Borneo Company are proposing to erect 2.5 kilowatt stations at Sandakan, Jesselton, and Selimpopon. He proposes that the Crown Agents for the Colonies should call for tenders forthwith for the erection of such a station.

When all these stations have been erected ships with a wireless installation at any point of the sea between Hongkong, Singapore, and North Borneo will be within call of one or other of the stations, at any rate during the night, and will only be out of reach of a station during day time, if at all, for a short portion of their voyage.

If hereafter the Imperial Government erects a high power station at Hongkong in connection with the Imperial Wireless Scheme it will be available for long distance commercial work. I shall be glad to learn whether Honourable Un-official Members concur in the proposal to erect a 5 kilowatt station at Hongkong for ship to shore communication.

DON'T FORGET.

To-night.
"An Ideal Husband." Theatre Royal.
Bijou 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Friday Dec. 20.
Service for Men. St. John's Cathedral 9.15 p.m.
Saturday, Dec. 21.
"An Ideal Husband." Theatre Royal.

To-day's Advertisement

THE OFFICE of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business for the New Year Holidays on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd January proximo.

E. GORDON LOWDER,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th Dec. 1912. [991]

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2 bottles of B & W Whisky	2 bottles of B & W Whisky	1 bottle Gin
1 bottle of *** Brandy	1 bottle of *** Brandy	1 bottle of *** Brandy
2 bottles of Gin	2 bottles of Gin	1 pt. of Peppermint
1 bottle of Peppermint	1 bottle of Peppermint	3 qts. Whisky B & W
50 Egyptian Cigarettes	2 qts. Sparkling Burgundy	6 pts. Made Superior

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1912.

THE CHEAP REPRINT.

A Home paper has been belauding the sevenpenny novel and its like. With that we do not quarrel; we do so ourselves occasionally; but when the said paper proceeds to argue that the popularity of the cheap reprint is a sign of increased intellectual activity in England, we make bold to think either that the paper is mistaken or else that the England of to-day has changed very decidedly since we last saw it. So far as we have been able to observe, the cheap reprint's chief mission has been to bring rubbish more within reach of the impecunious rubbish-seeker. This we say because we have noticed that, wherever fiction of a paltry nature has appeared in an inexpensive form, it finds something more than a ready sale; while, on the other hand, where novels of a higher grade (e.g. the better work of Mrs. Humphrey Ward or Mr. H. G. Wells) are offered for a few pence, the offer is, as often as not, declined.

A paradox which we have given up trying to see through is that, while England is undeniably the real home of the novel, there is no civilised country in the world where the slipshod, the sickly, the improbable and the utterly insane in fiction are so much sought after, and where the strong, the realistic and the convincing are so glossed or shirked or tabooed. For one person who reads Scott, a thousand gloat over the Kailyard school; for one who reads Thackeray, a thousand devour Dickens; Meredith, Hardy and Kipling are bought, certainly; but skimmed and then declared dry, obscene or vulgar respectively; while of Mallock, George Douglas—and Stevenson in his deeper vein—half the novel-worshippers in England never heard. In France, Northern Europe, or even in America, this could not happen. Of course there are flabby-minded persons in every country, and flabby literature must be served up for their own special delectation; but of no other country but England could it be said that its most powerful novelists had to look to other nations for anything like a just appreciation of their best work.

It goes without saying that what applies to the cheaply produced novel is almost equally true of the cheap poets, essayists and scientific writers. The better known British poets have, for years, been obtainable for a few coppers—but their sale is as nothing, compared to that of "extracts from the poets," usually compiled by hacks with as much literary comprehension and poetic feeling as the beasts that perish. Every house has its Shakespeare—and nobody reads him; yet thousands of Britishers can spout Mark Antony's oration over Caesar, Hamlet's soliloquy or Henry V's speech before Agincourt; they have got these up from volumes in which Shakespeare and Mrs. Hemans are printed side by side! With scientific reprints it is the same thing; were all the best that is in Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall or Haeckel offered at fourpence-halfpenny each, the multitude would still patronise "popular" biology, physics etc. while the sound stuff rotted on the shelves. If this state of affairs is the best that England can show, after two and forty years of the Education Act's influence, one is minded to suggest that it is time to begin all over again. At least let us not vaunt the march of intellect in England too loudly.

A Wise Move.

The action of H. E., the Governor, in inviting a large number of influential Chinese gentlemen to Government House, and in addressing them on the subject of the boycott was a far-seeing one. That they should readily adopt the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk's suggestion to ride on the cars, after leaving Government House, affords an earnest of the willingness of the well-to-do Chinese to co-operate with the Government in putting an end to an unhappy state of affairs. Their good faith in the matter had not been seriously questioned, of course, but it is good to have it made thus plain. Only yesterday we overheard a Chinese gentleman bitterly complaining that what he described as "Canton vagabonds" and the "ignorant classes" should create so much trouble in Hongkong. It is for the more educated and influential Chinese to show them the error of their ways in the most practical manner possible—by themselves using the cars as they did yesterday. Now that the ice is broken, will they give active demonstration of their good faith; by continuing to patronize the tramway?

Light Sentences.

Hongkong is not the only British Possession in which the evil-doer finds rather more mercy than he deserves. Recently a tapper on a Malacca rubber estate murdered a planter, and the presiding judge passed a sentence of ten years rigorous imprisonment. Though the man had deliberately stabbed his employer, the jury returned a verdict of "culpable homicide not amounting to murder"—their excuse for such a finding being that the murderer had pleaded provocation. The "provocation" was one out with a cane! A few such verdicts and sentences as this, and the life of the white man on the rubber estate will not be worth two-pence. Discipline among a large number of Asiatics is quite difficult enough to maintain as it is, and when the coolies learn that the punishment for killing a manager is merely ten years' imprisonment, murder will become quite a fashionable practice.

Male Suffragists.

Admittedly the women who are clamouring for the vote and resorting to all sorts of violence in the furtherance of their cause are difficult for the law to deal with, on account of their sex. Where, however, men are caught indulging in suffragist pranks, the case is different, and we look forward to seeing the Government deal out such sentences to men of this kind as will quickly put an end to their proceedings. If, as to-day's wire reports, a male suffragist has been arrested for setting fire to a railway carriage, there is no reason why he should not get the same punishment as the tramp who burns a haystack. The tramp would assuredly spend seven, perhaps ten, years in Portland, and we hope to hear that the same fate will befall the suffragist.

A Critical Situation.

Under the new defunct Manchu regime, the authorities in Peking and the Provinces brought the evasion of Treaties down to a fine art, and if the present flouting of the Opium Agreement of last year is to be taken as indicative of the general attitude of the Republic in regard to its obligations to the Powers, things have not changed much since those days. There have, within the past few weeks, been spirited protests by Indian bankers and merchants, to both the Imperial and the Indian Governments, on this matter, and it will have been observed that an exclusive cable to the "Telegraph" from Shanghai, yesterday, stated that the question has now reached a critical stage, and that the matter is of sufficient seriousness to warrant the Consular Body there to urge on the Foreign Ministers at Peking the necessity of diplomatic intervention with a view to the observance of the existing Treaties. The renewal of poppy-growing in various parts of the Republic and the closing of ports to Indian opium, constitute grave infringements of Treaty stipulations, and unless the Peking Government shows itself in real earnest in enforcing the Treaties, we predict very serious trouble for China. The situation at present is certainly one of the utmost gravity.

DAY BY DAY.

The highest learning is to be wise, and the greatest wisdom is to be good.

Hon. Mr. Hewett's Return.
The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, O.M.G., returned to the Colony by the Delta to-day.

Chinese Passengers.

The s.s. Pheumpenh, arriving from Saigon to-day, brought up 294 Chinese passengers.

Gun Practice.

Gun practice will be carried out from Belchers in a N. to N.W. direction from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on 21st instant.

Field Firing.

Field firing will be carried out by the 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I. in the neighbourhood of Fanling on the morning of the 23rd instant.

Optium Possession.

A man was fined \$5 by Mr. Molbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, for being in unlawful possession of a small quantity of opium.

Capt. Hodge, D.C.L.I.
Capt. R. T. K. Hodge, D.C.L.I., on promotion to that rank, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, which shortly relieves the K. O. Y. L. I. in Hongkong.

New Year Holidays.

An advertisement elsewhere notifies that the office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Kowloon and District, will be closed to public business on January 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Christmas Tree.

The Civil Service Cricket Club are to hold their annual Christmas tree festival at Happy Valley on Boxing Day. Tea will be served at 4 p.m. and the dismantling of the tree will follow. Mrs. Chatham has very kindly consented to distribute the presents.

Six Years Hard.

The case in which Tong Fuk, was charged with (1) assault by two or more with intent to rob, (2) causing actual bodily harm, (3) common assault was concluded yesterday afternoon the prisoner being sentenced to six years' hard labour and fourteen strokes of the birch.

Voyage Reports.

The s.s. Kumsang, from Singapore, reports having experienced moderate to fresh N. E. winds and sea; the s.s. Pheumpenh, from Saigon, had fresh to moderate wind and smooth sea; the s.s. Upada, from Rangoon, reports strong monsoon at beginning of voyage and normal after.

Presentation.

An interesting presentation was made yesterday evening at the Corinthian Yacht Club to Mr. J. Spittles, an old member of the club, on the occasion of his marriage. Dr. F. Clark in a felicitous speech made the presentation which consisted of a handsome solid silver tea-service subscribed for by members of the club. Mr. Spittles suitably returned thanks.

Dr. Cantlie and the Eton Jacket.

Dr. Cantlie, speaking at a meeting under the auspices of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement, said that according to his experience Eton jackets formed one of the greatest sources of danger to the health of youths. By reason of the fact that as a result of their shortness those who wore them were rendered especially subject to severe colds and chills.

Confirmation Service.

A confirmation service was held yesterday afternoon in St. John's Cathedral, and was performed by the Bishop of Victoria, Bishop Lander who was assisted by the chaplain to the Cathedral, the Rev. V. H. C. Moyle. Among those present was H. E. the Governor, Miss Phoebe May being one of the candidates for confirmation. In all hands were laid on eight young people, five youths and three girls.

Reclaiming Kuper Island.

A scheme for the reclamation of Kuper Island, situated at the east end of Canton Harbour, has been started, and a temporary bridge to form a connection with the mainland is being erected. The work involves the placing of about 2,500,000 cubic yards of filling material, for which bricks from the city walls, now demolished, are utilised, and also the construction of a permanent bridge in reinforced concrete. The reclaimed land will be laid out on foreign lines as a residential suburb.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

H. E. The Governor Distributes The Prizes.

The annual prize giving ceremony in connection with the Victoria British School took place this morning, in the school room, which was tastefully decorated for the event by numerous flags. The back ground of the platform, which was decorated with flowers, was the Union Jack. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Francis Henry May, performed the prize giving ceremony, and was accompanied on the platform by: Lady May, Miss Lander, Bishop Lander, Capt. Taylor, A. D. C., Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education) Archdeacon Barnett, and Mr. H. A. Cox (Headmaster). There was a good muster of mothers present and they warmly applauded the children for their charming opening chorus "Merry Xmas Bells." The musical programme was very creditably rendered and the scene from the Twelfth Night was responsible for an exhibition of histrionic ability of the first water, the interpretation of Malvolio by T. Martin being of such excellence that it should not be very long before the boy is sought after by the A. D. C. The boy's elocution was faultless and he was loudly applauded for his creditable handling of so difficult a part. The other characters were also ably sustained.

The headmaster in his report said that last year he spoke of the progress of the school meaning that though the numbers did not materially increase, the improvement in the condition of the school and the standard of the work done had much increased. That progress had continued, and very considerable changes had been made and he thought they could congratulate themselves upon the results. During the first six months of the year he received many letters from parents saying they regretted their children could not remain at the school after they were thirteen years old. Girls of over thirteen years might now be admitted and the change had had a beneficial effect which was at once evident. The maximum number of pupils before was 49, in September it was 54, in October 68 and at present there were 73 pupils in the school. This was the highest number of pupils since the school was founded in 1905. The number of girls in the newly formed class was twelve, and the increase was mainly due to the formation of the new class for girls of over 13 years. He had asked the parents to make known the class of work done in the school and they had evidently done so. He earnestly thanked those who had entrusted their children to their care and he could assure them that every effort would be made to retain their confidence.

His Excellency, who presented the prizes, in a racy address referred to the report of the master which they had just heard read and said that he thought that parents would be thoroughly satisfied with the instruction which their children were receiving at that school and the excellent way in which they were brought up (Applause). Perhaps they thought they could discount a little of what appeared in the report of the headmaster because they believed he had made it over favourable but Mr. Cox was an honest man (laughter) and he could assure them that, if anything, the master had understated the progress made in that school. He had with him some few notes he had made from the report of the Director of Education whose business it was to inspect the schools and he was glad to say that the report stated that the school had made most excellent progress. He congratulated Mr. Cox and the staff working under him most heartily on their success (Applause).

He was very glad to see that scholars of the Upper School were prepared for the Oxford Senior Junior and Preliminary Examinations, and Mr. Irving had informed him that that part of the school had improved enormously under the capable management of Mr. Cox. He had just now presented some certificates for the Oxford Examination and he hoped that it was only the beginning of very much larger results in that direction.

tion. Mr. Cox had reminded them of the innovation introduced during the year of allowing older girls—those over 13 years—to remain at the school. He thought that that was a most excellent step to take and he was sure that they would have very good results from it.

One thing that he noted that morning was the very satisfactory appearance of the boys and girls at the school. Mr. Cox had referred to them as nice, or what parents termed nice. He claimed to be a judge in the matter of children—he had four himself—and he would enter them in the children stakes against any in the Colony (laughter). When he was down in Fiji he did his best to encourage the people to increase the population and prevent it from dying out. To this end he used to hold baby shows when he went into the villages and the competitors used to be those of tender years from ten downwards, so he got to be a judge of children (laughter). He would like to say that he had never seen better looking children than he had seen there that morning (applause). They looked very healthy and happy and seemed to enjoy the work they were doing, and their singing and their acting. Perhaps their happiness was derived from the sense of humour; that crept out in the headmaster's report. He did not know if those present had noticed it but he, as an Irishman, appreciated it very much. He did not think that it was quite Irish humour he thought it was more like Scotch humour (laughter). Some people said that Scotchmen had no humour but those who said that made a vast mistake; they had the best of all humour—a dry humour (loud laughter). He wished that school every success. He thought that in the Colonies they were very often inclined to pay too much attention to the educating of the native population and too little attention to the education of our own people (Applause). To-day many English people were making it their duty to extend to them every facility for the educating of their children in the Colonies (Applause). The boys' learning elementary education there would make most excellent material for Professor Smith. He hoped the professor would take care of them later and make them into engineers in which profession they might climb to any height and become Professor Smiths themselves (laughter and applause). If he could do anything to assist the education of English children in this Colony while he held the reins of Government he would happily do it. He knew that the first thing that Mr. Cox wanted was an addition to his library. Well, if Mr. Cox would send him a list of books, running to any value up to five or six pounds, he would write Home for them (Cheers). He wished the boys and girls a very happy holiday and he asked the boys to bear in mind the advice that Mr. Cox had given them in promoting a healthy tone in the school. He was proud to be able to call notice to the interest that Mr. Cox had shown in instituting drill there. He wanted everyone of those boys he had seen there that day, to join the Volunteers by and by. If that did not come forward and take it up, there would be some words about it (Laughter and cheers).

After cheers and a "tiger" had been given for His Excellency and Lady May, there was an exhibition of drill and the proceedings terminated.

Prize List.

The following is the Prize List:—Form Prizes; Class II, Leacable; III, 1st Grimshaw; 2nd Jacobs; IV, 1st Young; 2nd Emberley; VI, 1st D. Bishop; 2nd L. Heall; Extra prize, G. Woolley; class VII, 1st Gegg; 2nd Young; VIII, 1st E. Elson; 2nd G. Brook; Infants 1st D. Gibson, 2nd Scott.

Prizes Scripture Senior School, Grimshaw; Lower School, D. Bishop; Infants School, Scott; Progress in Latin and French, Young; Progress in Mathematics, Leacable; Progress in Needlework, M. McIntyre; Needlework Infants, M. Gerrard; General Utility, Grimshaw; Attendance 1st E. Woolley 2nd Gibson. Oxford Local Certificates: Junior, Leacable; Preliminary, Grimshaw and Jacobs; Legard Scholarship—Grimshaw.

THE BOYCOTT.

Views of Influential Chinese.

As reported in last night's "Telegraph," H. E. the Governor invited a large company of influential Chinese to Government House yesterday to discuss with him the boycott question. About a hundred and sixty Chinese accepted the invitation and we are given to understand that the proceedings were most satisfactory. H. E. made a speech in which he explained the Government's attitude and intentions in regard to the preservation of peace, and the visitors expressed their entire agreement with H.E.'s aims. On leaving Government House some eighty or ninety of the Chinese gentlemen got on the cars and took a lengthy ride by way of showing a good example.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, interviewed this morning by a "Telegraph" representative, said that great satisfaction was felt among the influential Chinese all over the Colony at the result of yesterday's meeting.

"We are all most anxious to see complete harmony restored," he said, "and are ready to help the Government in every way possible. To-day we are having leaflets distributed among the Chinese, containing the principal points of Sir Henry May's speech yesterday, and that of itself should do good. The poorer Chinese are like a flock of sheep or like children—very easily persuaded in one direction or another. It is a pity, perhaps, that longer notice as to the coinage was not given by the Tramways Company."

Mr. Wei Yuk was then asked was there any truth in a rumour that was handed round the Colony this morning, to the effect that goods already ordered from British firms were being refused by Chinese merchants. "This is the first I have heard of it, and I don't believe it," Mr. Wei Yuk said emphatically. Several well-known Chinese financiers were in the room at the time and, on being appealed to, each confirmed what Mr. Wei Yuk had said. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, who was present, said:—

"This is simply one of a hundred idle stories that gain ground so quickly and have absolutely nothing in them. The difficulty is to find out the malicious persons with whom such tales originate. Those who start them should be proceeded against. Only the other day an absurd story was circulated in connection with lavatory accommodation for Chinese women. There was not a word of truth in it, but nevertheless it was believed and gave great offence to the Chinese."

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk then pointed out that, in the event of a few individual Chinese merchants refusing to accept the goods that they had ordered—which, he reiterated, was most improbable—the Chinese who were loyal to the Government would soon be able to deal with such offenders.

"AT HOME."

To-day the Russian Consul had an "at home" in honour of His Imperial Majesty, the Czar of all of the Russia's NAMEDAY. Among those who congratulated the Russian Consul were: The Hon. F. R. Somerset, representing H. E. the Governor, Mr. Carleton, acting Consul for the United States, Captain Lakhmanoff, of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, and all the other Consular representatives.

The Russian consul expressed his gratification for the way in which His Imperial Majesty's NAMEDAY had been recognized by the diplomatic members of the Colony.

SHIP'S OFFICER FINED.

Paul N. Munstead was charged before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, with "behaving in a noisy manner whilst drunk at the Sailors Home, West Point."

It was stated that defendant was a ship's officer standing by for a while. He had not been before the Court before. Defendant was fined \$4.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fighting in Formosa.

A Taipei message of the 8th states that severe fighting has been continued since October last, whenever the Japanese forces, consisting of police and Aiyu, have met with the savages Shin-chiku tribe. The savages have already killed 300 of the invading force, and as they are gradually being driven back to their fastnesses in the hills the fighting becomes severer. Day and night the Japanese troops have been attacked and harassed, and it is feared that the death-roll will be very large before the savages are brought to book.

Following General Nogi's Example.

A dispatch from Kofu says that Yoshinobu Kurochi, 77 years old, in Nishikatsura-mura, Minami-Tsurugun, Yamanshi Prefecture, committed suicide, by cutting his abdomen at his bed-room on December 3. A letter that he had written just before he killed himself was found near by, and contained the following passage: "I will follow the example set by the late General Count Nogi." It is said that some time ago the old man attempted to kill himself in the same way in the compound of the Aoyama Imperial Funeral Pavilion, but was discovered. — "Japan Times."

F. M. S. Chinese and New Year.

The Chinese shopkeepers of Kuala Lumpur have come to a different decision to the Singapore Chinese in the question of adopting the English calendar. They held a meeting last week and resolved to follow the lead given by the Chinese Republican Government in adopting the European calendar. On one point, however, a compromise was effected for this year only. The custom among Chinese is that all accounts should be settled by the Chinese New Year, but to do so before the English new year would be giving too short notice. Settling day has therefore been fixed for February 6, the English equivalent of Chinese New Year. Next year, presumably, the settling day will fall at the English New Year.

Beri-Beri and Science.

With regard to the now well-established theory which attributes beri-beri to nourishment with polished rice, a writer in the Internationalen Monatschrift makes the interesting announcement that Funk has, by a close examination of the rice shell, discovered a very small amount of a new substance which seems to have healing properties in regard to this malady. It has been shown that very small quantities of it have a directly healing effect on birds that through nourishment with the polished rice were suffering from this nervous malady. The examination of the brain of bird victims of beri-beri has shown a clear loss of nitrogen and phosphorus. Funk therefore came to the conclusion that nourishment with shelled rice resulted in the destruction of the fatty substance of the brain. The discovery of such a substance as that referred to raises the question whether similar substances may not be present in the different kinds of corn that are in general use in European lands.

Japanese Aviator Wrecked.

Mr. Tetsunosuke Tsuzuki, an aviator of the Tsuzuki hydro-aeroplane, had a hard experience recently off Tsukushima, says the "Japan Times." Mr. Tsuzuki has been experimenting on his machine twice a day, flying over Tokyo Bay from his base at Shibaura. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, before hundreds of spectators on land and sea, he made a successful dash into the air. He rose 12 or 13 metres above the water and made a straight flight toward Tsukushima, over the sea. As his machine was approaching No. 2 Tsukushima reclamation ground about 1.40 o'clock, one of the wings got damaged by the wind. The aviator failed to control the machine and fell into the water with his machine. From the height of about 13 metres the water police were immediately communicated with and took the aviator and the machine out of the water. Fortunately, Mr. Tsuzuki was only slightly injured in the shoulder, but the machine was a total wreck.

SPARKLESS WIRELESS.

Frenchman's Remarkable Invention.

The possibility of operating several wireless telegraphy stations to receive or transmit messages at the same time, without interfering with one another, and of increasing the rapidity of transmission, is the chief point in the invention of M. J. Bethenod, the French engineer, whose system of sparkless wireless telegraphy has been a subject of much comment recently.

Mr. Bethenod, who is engineer-in-chief of the Societe Francaise Radio Electrique, explained the difference between his process and the old method of wireless telegraphy.

"The idea of wireless telegraphy without sparks," said M. Bethenod, "originated with Major Ferrie, chief of the wireless department of the French army, who, in 1904, asked various scientists to study the new system, the consequences of which he already foresaw. Since that time the problem has been the subject of much research in America, Germany and France."

"In ordinary wireless telegraphy Hertzian waves are produced by provoking electric oscillations in antennae. The electric energy in movement displaces the particles of the ether which it touches, and the wave sweeps from atom to atom in the same way as liquid and sound waves. When the Hertzian wave meets another antenna it sets up electric oscillations which can be registered by very delicate apparatus."

"The inconveniences of the present system of wireless telegraphy are well known. In the first place, it is impossible to transmit absolutely uniform waves of various lengths. Furthermore, the receivers have to be tuned to a certain wave length in order to avoid interference by waves sent out by other stations. As each transmitting station sends out waves of different lengths, however, confusion frequently arises—a confusion rendered all the more serious by the fact that the wave-lengths at present in use are comparatively short."

"Only on exceptional occasions have wave lengths of more than 4,000 metres been obtained. In practice it has been noticed that it is impossible to receive well if there is another station in operation close by. In order to avoid these inconveniences, which are noted even when the stations are five or six hundred kilometres apart, efforts have been made to synchronize the waves to determined lengths. But despite the improvements introduced, perfection has not been reached."

"Producing Sparkless Telegraphy. "Sparkless wireless telegraphy is produced by an apparatus fitted directly to the antennae and producing uniform oscillations. By causing an alternating current to traverse a wire of a certain length, Hertzian waves are set up. The higher the frequency of the current, the longer the wire must be in order to emit Hertzian waves, for each electric oscillation must have had time to cause the antennae to vibrate from end to end before a second oscillation takes place. As each oscillation takes place at a speed of 300,000 kilometres a second, one oscillation a second gives a wave length of 300,000 kilometres, while inversely 300,000 oscillations a second give a wave length of a kilometre."

"In order to facilitate the use of sparkless wireless telegraphy some inventors have constructed apparatus giving 50,000 oscillations a second, which can be adjusted to antennae producing wave lengths of 6,000 kilometres. But in practice such apparatus has never given satisfactory results."

"My invention," concluded M. Bethenod, "provides the means of economically constructing antennae producing enormous wave lengths, which consequently permit the transmission of Hertzian waves with alternating currents such as are in daily use industrially."

M. Bethenod uses only one alternator and one antenna in his apparatus, suppressing the transformer, self-induction coil, condenser and coherer, which means a great economy in the cost of installing a wireless telegraph station.

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TO LET LARGE substantially built Godown situated on water front, East Point. For further particulars apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1912. [588]

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TO LET on 2nd Floor No. 2, Pedder Street. One roomed Office. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 22nd Mar., 1912. [287]

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ITALIAN GENTLEMAN requires German Lessons or will exchange Lessons in Italian. Write P.O. Box 539 Hongkong, 18th Dec., 1912. [989]

PHOSPHORUS STARVATION.

How it Causes Nervous Disorders.

That phosphorus is an absolutely necessary food for the health of the nervous system most people know. What they do not know is that it is equally necessary for the health of the blood, a fact insisted upon by Sir William Gowers, one of the greatest physicians living.

It is, therefore, easy to understand that when, from any cause, anyone is unable to obtain his full supply of phosphorus from his daily food, his nervous system will be affected, and he will suffer greatly. The symptoms due to this lack of phosphorus, or phosphorus starvation, are exceedingly varied, and affect different people in different ways.

Among them are sleeplessness, treacherous memory, depression of spirits, great lassitude, constant fatigue, etc.

Everyone who suffers from nervous symptoms may assume that he has phosphorus starvation to a greater or less degree. He may still suffer in this way although he is taking his usual diet, the reason being that his digestive organs, being weakened, cannot extract the phosphorus from his food as they used to do. Under these circumstances, what he needs is food rich in phosphorus in such a form that it can be easily absorbed. It is, however, essential that the phosphorus must be chemically combined with some food material, for the digestive organs cannot use phosphorus in its crude form.

In this connection that distinguished medical author, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writes: "It is a curious fact that though phosphorus by itself is of no food value to the body, yet, when it is combined with other elements, it is a valuable food, and is, indeed, absolutely necessary for life."

How to Cure Nervous Disorders. In discussing the best food for supplying this phosphorus, he states: "It has been proved by a large number of scientific experiments that very nearly the whole (93 per cent.) of the phosphorus added to the diet in the form of Sanatogen is absorbed."

Many other doctors have written in similar terms of Sanatogen's value. The Medical Times states:

"Sanatogen has a markedly restorative effect on the nervous system."

Another medical journal states: "No preparation offers such opportunity for phosphorus assimilation as Sanatogen. No preparation has been attested and investigated so persistently and so exhaustively."

Similar quotations might be multiplied almost indefinitely.

These, however, must convince nervous sufferers that Sanatogen's power over nervous disorders is so great that it may be relied on confidently to effect a complete restoration to health. This is the case even if the nervous disorder has extended to the limit of neurasthenia, the most dreaded and disquieting of such conditions.

On this subject, Dr. Blitz, the physician to the Pankow Park Sanatorium, Berlin, writes in the "Deutsche Medizinische Zeitung," one of the leading German medical journals: "I have treated more than five hundred neurasthenia patients with Sanatogen in the course of the last eight years. Its effect was so striking that I never had to resort to any other nutritive preparation. Sanatogen may be regarded as a specific in neurasthenia."

All nervous sufferers should write without delay to Messrs. A. Wulff & Co., 6, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai, for a copy of a most interesting booklet, "The Art of Living," by the distinguished physician, Dr. Andrew Wilson. It will be sent, free, to all mentioning this paper.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists.

Charge Against a Buddhist Priest.

A dispatch from Sapporo says that a Buddhist priest in that city, was arrested by the police on the 9th inst. on a serious charge. It is alleged that the priest attempted to poison a woman, but was discovered and caught by the police, and confessed. Nothing more has been learned.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Gold Workers' Strike in Shanghai.

The strike of the gold workers in the French Concession and the City still continues says the "N. China Daily News." So far there is no indication of the employers according to the demand of the men to employ none but those belonging to the newly-formed union.

Industrial Education in Japan.
The Japanese Department of Education has been making plans recently to improve the system of industrial education, and has asked for opinions on the subject from those who are interested. More than 60,000 answers from banks, firms, factories, and schools have reached the Department. Almost all the letters received suggested that the teachers were incompetent.

School of Oriental Languages.
The Office of Works has taken provisional possession of the London Institution under the Bill, which is shortly to receive the Royal Assent, framed to convert the institution with a School of Oriental Languages. The Government has agreed to spend between £20,000 and £30,000 in adapting the building and to make a grant of £4,000 towards the school, the balance of the cost of which will be found by the citizens.

Singapore Libel Case.
In the Court of Appeal at Singapore on the 9th inst. the appeal of Mr. Van Kleef against the judgment of the District Judge awarding Dr. Mohr \$200 damages for libel was argued. The judgment of the District Court Judge was reversed and judgment entered for the appellant with costs of the appeal and the lower court. Mr. Greenfield appeared for the appellant and Mr. Knowles for the respondent.

Singapore Mortality Returns.
The mortality returns for Singapore issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths show that, during the week ending December 7, there were 222 deaths, (164 males, 58 females) giving a ratio per mille of population of 34.96. Malarial fever accounted for 37 deaths, phthisis 23, convulsions 21, beri-beri 36, bronchitis 16, dysentery 14, pneumonia 9. Thirty-three children under three months of age died. The nationalities were represented as follows:—European 1, Burmese 2, Chinese 174, Malays 29, Indians 12.

A Descendant of "Bill Adams."
A Chatham dockyard man, named Adams, has been elected to the Town Council. A paper of the district, commenting on the matter, mentions him as a direct descendant of "Bill Adams, who discovered Japan." Adams certainly arrived in Japan long before the battle of Waterloo; but the Portuguese were sixty years before him. The first thing they did to the unfortunate Adams was to chop him into prison. Luckily for him, the Chogun released him. After that he built the first Japanese warship on European lines.

Repentant Suffragette.
Margaret Louise Kerr, aged nineteen, daughter of Dr. Alice Kerr, of Birkenhead, was committed for trial at Liverpool recently on the charge of wilfully setting fire to a pillar-box with phosphorus. Mr. Lynskey, who appeared for her, said that she threw herself entirely on the mercy of the court. She had a scholarship from Birkenhead of £30 a year and was student at the Liverpool University. If she was punished now she would probably lose both positions. The stipendiary magistrate said that he was sorry he could not allow his feelings to override his sense of duty.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson's Scotch descent.
Mr. Woodrow Wilson is of quite recent Scottish descent and has relatives residing in Glasgow. It is not generally known that he is a distant relative of the Archbishop of York, Dr. Cosmo Lang. Mr. Wilson's maternal grandmother, the "Aberdeen Journal" says, was the daughter of Mr. Robert Williamson, who died in Glasgow in the forties of last century. Mr. Robert Williamson's wife was a Keith, aunt of the late Rev. Dr. Patrick Keith, of Hamilton, maternal grandfather of the Archbishop of York. A daughter of Mr. Robert Williamson married the Rev. Thomas Woodrow, then a Presbyterian Minister at Carlisle, and they, with family, emigrated to the United States in 1836.

SERVICE MATTERS.

Khaki for R.M.L.I.

It will soon become a matter of speculation as to why the R.M.L.I. ever came to be called "lobsters" on shipboard, says the "L. and C. Express." Their historical scarlet uniform is doomed, and in future they will wear khaki.

R.G.A. Officers.

Capt. P. H. H. Preston, R.G.A., from attached to Mountain Artillery at Jutogh, has been appointed to No 5 Mountain Battery at Ambala. He is succeeded as an attached officer at Jutogh by Capt. C. H. Barker, No. 80 Co. R.G.A., Singapore.

Buffs Officers' Leave.

Capt. and Qr. Mr. W. R. Stainforth, The Buffs, Singapore has been granted an extension of leave to February 10, at the recommendation of a medical board. Lieut. A. J. Pearce, The Buffs, has been granted leave, from December 13 to January 6, with permission to proceed to Java.

The three years' Commission System.

It is rumoured that the Admiralty contemplates a revision to the old three years in commission system instead of the one at present in vogue. The year was taken off in order to prevent an accumulation of repairs, particularly on foreign service, but it has been found that the advantage is more than neutralised by the increased cost of transit of crews to and from foreign stations.

The Shropshires and Cholera.
The terrible fatality of cholera may be exemplified by the following statement of facts, says the "London and China Express." The 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry had done scavenger's work during the plague at Hongkong. The inhabitants gave every man a medal, but the War Office forbade their being worn. Then the battalion was shifted to a plain station in India, where they relieved the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who had gone on to Dargai. The Shropshires lost more men dead of cholera than the Gordons had killed and wounded in the Dargai campaign.

Officer's Death from Fever.
We regret to hear of the death, from fever, of Capt. John Wallis Pickett, of the 3rd Brahmins who has been seconded to the Burma Military Police. Capt. Pickett died up on the remote frontier among the Chin Hills, adjoining China and Assam. He was a fine young officer, and his death is deeply deplored by Col. White and the officers of the regiment. Capt. Pickett served in the South African War 1902. He took part in the operations in the Transvaal from March to May 1902, and had the Queen's Medal with two clasps. He joined the Indian Army from the East Kent Regiment, the Buffs, which he entered as a Second Lieutenant in 1903.

Payment of Submarine Lieutenants.
The Admiralty have directed that the payment of submarine allowance of £3 a day to sublieutenants as from January 1, 1913, which was recently approved, is not to take effect, other arrangements being under consideration.

Commissioned But Unready.
Although the new battle-cruiser Princess Royal is officially regarded as having been commissioned with a full complement at Devonport on November 15 it is impossible to accommodate the crew on board for the present, owing to the vessel being in an unfinished state. The 500 petty officers and men who arrived from Portsmouth to complete the crew are, therefore, being quartered in the cruisers Euryalus and Doris and the Naval Barracks. The Princess Royal is still in dockyard hands at Devonport, says the "Globe," having developed leaky condensers, and the officials there were surprised when it was notified that the vessel would be commissioned at Devonport instead of this taking place at Portsmouth about the end of the month, as originally intended.

On an Economic Mission to the East.
M. Maurice Rondel-Saint has been charged by the French Minister for the Colonies with an economic mission in Indo China, the Philippines, Borneo, Java, and Sumatra. He was to embark at Marseilles on 16th inst.

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REWARD.

REWARD.—Lost between Lai Chi Kok and Kowloon on 23rd Nov. an IRISH TERRIER Bitch, answers to "Molly." Anyone returning to Lieut. Walker, 25th Punjab, Lai Chi Kok, will receive above reward.

WANTED.

ITALIAN GENTLEMAN requires German Lessons or will exchange lessons in Italian. Write P.O. Box 639 Hongkong, 18th Dec. 1912. 7589

THE STRAITS DINNER.

Interesting Address by Mr. Harcourt.

A "Straits Times" telegram (Dec. 9) has the following:—At the annual Straits Settlements Association dinner, Mr. W. H. Shelford, proposing the health of the guests, said that, now the Singapore harbour was no longer in the care of a greedy, grasping, grabbing corporation, but was controlled by a benevolent philanthropic authority, merchants might hope to benefit greatly. Mr. Harcourt, toasting the Association, said that the prosperity of the Straits was due to the line of Governors from Sir H. Ord to Sir Arthur Young, who had accomplished splendid, enduring work and service. He eulogised Dr. Malcolm Watson's malarial work.

Singapore was procuring the best equipped docks in the history of the Crown possessions. He emphatically denied that the Malayan battleship was suggested from England. The first intimation was a letter from Sir A. Young to Sir John Anderson, at the Colonial Office.

Mr. Darbishire, responding, said the Straits realised that they owed much to the States, but he was not sure the States returned the compliment. There was no shadow of doubt that the ties must be strengthened. "If the States could not depend upon Penang and Singapore, they would not be content with a port in a ditch like Port Swettenham, where the congestion of business was appalling. He advocated the removal of Port Swettenham to a deeper site and also the making of a port at Lumut. He learned with satisfaction of the decision to carry a bridge over the Johore Straits. This must be carried out at all costs.

He applauded the sentiment which prompted the Malayan battleship, but questioned whether the sums in reserve at Kuala Lumpur, the result of overtaxation, might not be applied to more productive purposes. With Mr. Lloyd George taxing tin and rubber companies at home and Mr. Churchill taxing products at their source, the investor was between the devil and the deep sea.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

Lecturing before the Verein fur Geographie in Germany recently on the subject of his last journey through the Celestial Empire, Dr. Fritz Wertheimer said that, in spite of the revolution, trade had steadily increased. The German Government, had, however, too little sympathy with the new Republic, which had obtained its foreign adviser from England and America. German business suffered from lack of capital, because many merchants had prematurely returned to Europe with their capital. In German commercial circles, too, there were complaints about the insufficient support extended by the German Asiatic Bank. In industry, however, not only in Germany but also in Chinese enterprises man where German engineers were employed, Germans had a good record. The opening of China offered an opportunity for the extension of trade interests. Tsingtau was an exhibition of German ability. The German schools in China were not given sufficient support from the home-land. German work had found recognition everywhere in China. They must now seek to increase their import and export trade and strengthen the influence of Germany. There were, however, difficulties that must be moved out of the way. Time, above all, was needed in face of the cautiousness of the Chinese. Moreover, German capital ought to support better the various German enterprises. In view of the rich mineral treasures of the land, success must then be assured.

Sir H. Rider Haggard.
Sir H. Rider Haggard, the well-known novelist, is due in Colombo on February 1.

A Chinese Admitted to the English Bar.
Amongst those called to the Bar on 18th ult at the Middle Temple was Chan Sz Yui, LL.B. Lond.

Melton M. Mearns, Port Pior, Beef, Mutton, Gam, Veal and Ham pies. Small Hot Pies always on hand 25 cents each.
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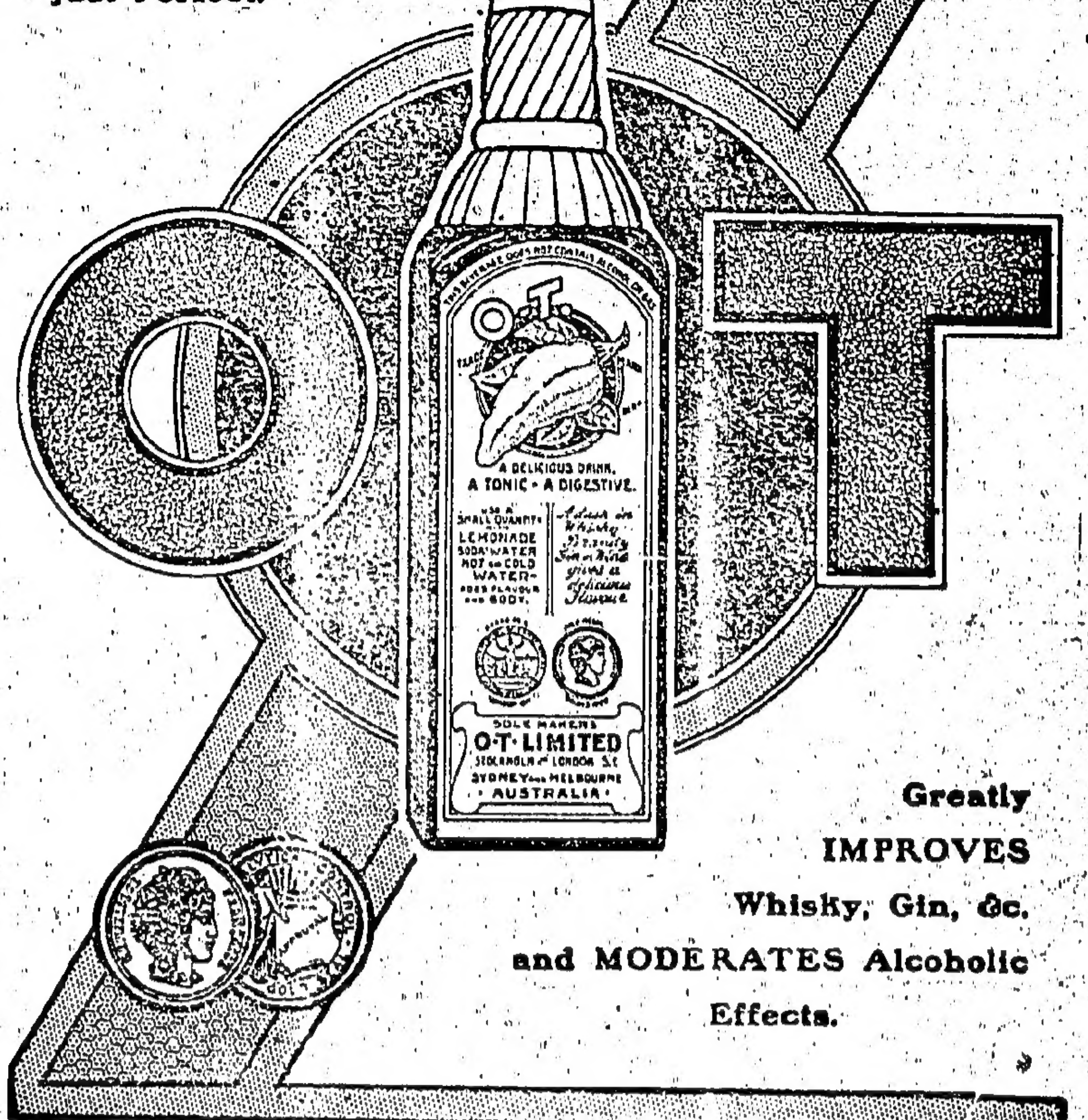
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